

Paul Miller

McGILL DAILY

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Computing Centre profits McGill?

by Bonnie Price

McGill's computer service, one of the biggest university computer systems in North America according to many, has developed into more of a commercial enterprise than an academic one.

University comptroller John Armour says the centre brings in about a million dollars annually.

During the last two years, four professors — all with advance degrees and three of whom were on National Research Council research grants — have left McGill's computer science department, charging that both the computer science department and the computer centre were geared more toward churning out data processors and catering to outside businesses than toward research and other academic uses of the computer.

Sources in the commercial computer field and at other universities agree that McGill leads Canadian universities in selling computer time to non-university clients.

Statistics released by someone close to the computer centre show that in 1973-74 about a third of the computer's time went toward commercial use while the time allocated for students and researchers was only 10 and 20 per cent respectively.

The associate director of the computer centre, A.M. Valenti, (the director, W.D. Thorpe, is on vacation) says he does not know the details about the computer's use but he admits that outside users probably get a third of the computer time.

In contrast to McGill, the heads of the computer centres at University of Montreal and Sir George (Concordia U.) say that their computers are used "almost entirely" for research and teaching. Less than five percent of their computer time goes toward commercial use.

Contradictory explanations
Explanations offered by officials about McGill's active involvement in the commercial computer field are contradictory.

According to Armour, nearly

half of the centre's \$2,300,000 income comes from outside sources. Armour says income from commercial sources helps pay for maintaining the computer but does not yield a profit for McGill: "If we made a profit, it would simply get deducted from the grant Quebec gives us."

According to Valenti, however, commercial users are "being charged a competitive price," that is, a price that is comparable to what is charged by commercial computer firms. "We don't want anybody to accuse us of undercutting the commercial market just because we are subsidized by the government," he explains.

Valenti says the competitive price runs 50 to 40 percent above cost (university users pay cost). A profit is therefore made on outside users.

According to Pierre Lamoureux, general manager of SDL's Montreal branch (a computer company), McGill probably does more commercial work in the Montreal areas than all the other city universities combined.

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Senate accepts research policy

by Craig Toomey

Senate yesterday passed a motion to receive a policy paper entitled "Elements of a Research Policy for McGill University" after rejecting a proposed amendment to review a section of the document concerned with military research.

The policy paper, which was drawn up by the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, establishes guidelines for the type of research carried out at McGill. According to the Faculty's Dean, Walter Hitschfeld, "there are still many missing elements to be studied" and the paper should not be considered a comprehensive one.

[Senate also passed a Faculty of Arts resolution calling for "a review of the circumstances surrounding the funding and

academic preparation of the proposed Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry" at yesterday's meeting. (See page 26 for details of what has been called "McGill's own Watergate.")]

Several Senators strongly questioned the policy paper accepted yesterday. Stephen Fogherty, student representative for the Faculty of Arts, said he was "dissatisfied" with the guidelines for military contracts presented in the document. "Any research funded by or carried out for the military in the long run will be used for military purposes—should the university be engaged in such activities?"

Fogherty called for a review of this section of the paper and said that a special committee

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Macdonald to rent facilities

by Ted Nation

In a report to the Senate yesterday, Professor Dale Thomson, Vice-Principal of Planning, said that the plan to rent out Macdonald College facilities to John Abbott College is near approval.

"Only Bill Stewart (heir to founder Sir William Macdonald) has reservations regarding the move. The Quebec government is in favour, McGill's Board of Governors are committed, and we believe that Mr. Stewart is close to approving it," Thomson said.

Macdonald College is currently losing \$650,000 a year, a deficit that Thomson said will be cut totally when the move takes place.

Thomson added that he felt that "sentimentality" was the chief reason for Mr. Stewart's reluctance.

"He is afraid that the campus will lose its character, but in time the new buildings will adopt just as much character as the old," Thomson said.

If the plan goes ahead, a 60,000 square foot research la-

boratory centre would be constructed at a cost of 3.2 million dollars.

In other Senate business, a motion was tabled by Professors Frojmovic and Martin to have the Budget Planning Group change the basis of academic staff dismissals. They asked that dismissals be based on actual enrollment decreases and realised deficits rather than projected figures.

In addition they proposed that the Senate consider a delay period of one year after firing an academic staff member. This motion was passed.

In other business the 112th Report of the Academic Policy Committee concerning the institution of "minor" course supplements in the Faculty of Engineering was tabled. It also stated that a clearer distinction be made between Honours and Majors programs in the Faculty of Arts.

"There are some instances of Honours degrees being earned upon completion of less than honourable academic work," said Dean Vogel of the Faculty of Arts.

ASUS ELECTION RESULTS

President:	Doug Collins and Ken Quigley	—by-election may be held pending decision of C.R.O.
Treasurer:	Jerry Robin (323 votes)	Ellyn Waldman (230 votes) runner-up
Arts V.P.:	Bruce Campbell (285 votes)	Lewis Gottheil (203 votes) runner-up
Science V.P.:	Robert Blake (269 votes)	Mark Gans (159) runner-up

Approximately 700 students voted.
Daniel Boyer (C.R.O.)

ASUS ELECTIONS

Due to a tie in the presidential elections for A.S.U.S., according to article U. of the A.S.U.S. constitution, I hereby call an election for Wednesday April 2nd between Doug Collins and Ken Quigley.

Location of polls to be announced in the Union on Friday.

Daniel Boyer
C.R.O.

Cover photograph by David H. Levy.

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TO SUBLET: 4 1/2 room furnished apartment, 645 Prince Arthur St. (off University St.) May thru August. Call 288-8655 or visit Apt. 2.

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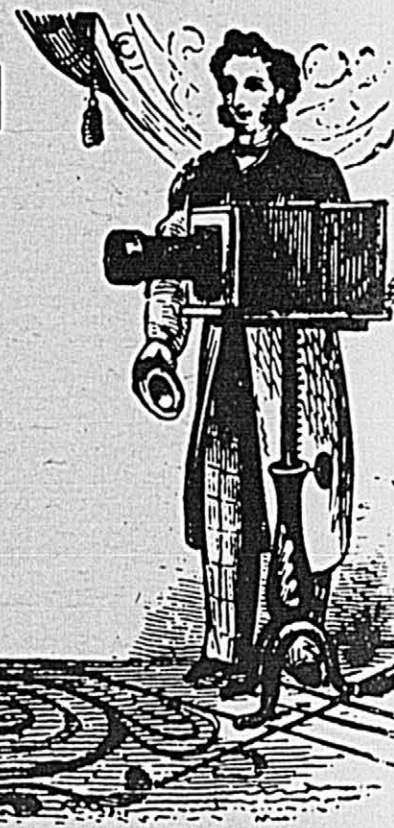
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THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1975

Women's Union successful

by Michelle Mayer
What has the Women's Union done this year? Does it truly represent all women as the constitution claims? If so, is it just a "Students' Society" for women's activities, acting as a financial umbrella and little else?

It's opened a women's lounge in the Union. It has established a fairly complete library of feminist literature. It acts as an information referral centre. It has sponsored speakers and lunchtime conferences. These are just some of the things the Union has accomplished since it started late last term.

"We are not just a philanthropic organization" said Rosemary Reilly, internal vice-president of the Union. "We represent all women, but we don't want to fall into the same pitfalls as the Students' Society has and merely become an ineffective financial organization."

Because we are representatives of all women, we can't take a cohesive "political line," said Laura Fox, the Union's president. "Rather, we take stands on particular issues as they arise, and create issues." Day care and the right to abortion are some of these issues.

Fox didn't think that the fact that there was an active core group of approximately twenty women indicated a lack of interest in the Union on the part of the majority of McGill women. "Many women take advantage of the services we provide—our library is actively used, for example, and many women drop into the lounge just to talk or read. A lot of women have called us to ask where they can obtain certain services. Last week, a woman called to ask

where she could get an abortion. We gave her the names of three or four places who would have that kind of information."

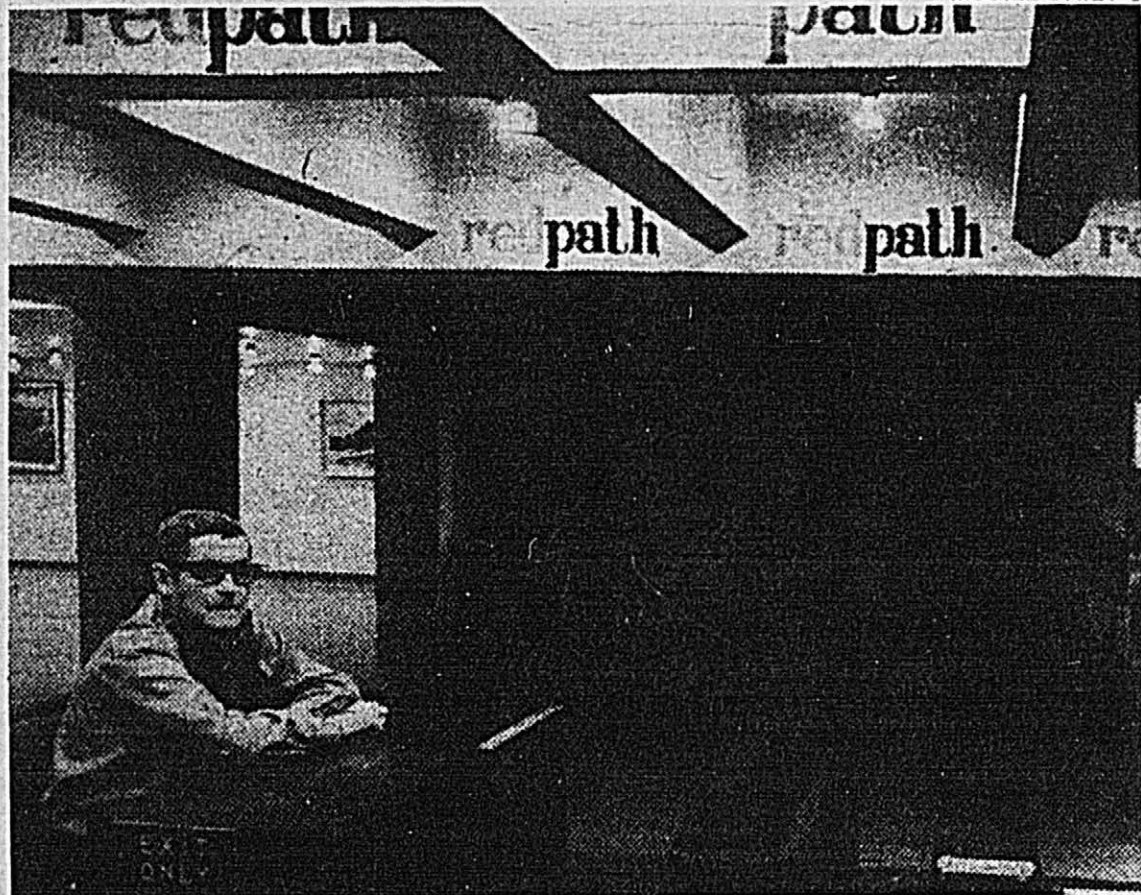
One of the Union's most important assets has been its contacts. Many of our active members are also active in other groups, and this facilitates a good exchange of information" said Fox. "For example, one member is also active in the Montreal Health Collective. We have good relations with other outside women's groups, such as the one at Sir George Williams. We have also served as the liaison for women's studies programs from other universities, and have been active in circulating petitions and participating in the formation of a women's studies program at McGill."

In the past, any woman was eligible to come to any meeting and vote. However, at a recent meeting, that policy was changed. A woman must attend four meetings before she is eligible to vote. All final decisions can only be voted on by the eleven members of the groups' executive. "Before, any body of women could come to a meeting, vote themselves money, and take off without us ever seeing them again," said Fox.

Does the Union have any plans for next year? "We hope to have more speakers and more activities planned," said Fox. "We'd like to remain open during the summer and serve as a drop-in centre for women students. There has been a lot of interest in forming consciousness raising groups by men as well as women. But we don't really have any long range plans—we plan from day to day."

The Women's Union is pleased to announce that the following women have been acclaimed for office for the year 1975-1976:

President—	Tina Montes de Oca
Internal Vice-President—	Rosemary Reilly
External Vice-President—	Dale Rosenberg
Treasurer—	Laura Fox
Secretary—	Libby Israel
U3 Representative—	Molly Conway
Graduate Representative—	Andreas Vabalis



Many of the library security guards will be replaced by the electronic "tattle-tape" to be installed in McLennan and Redpath by next September.

Security guards await their fate

by Charlie Clark
When the security guards at the McLennan and Redpath libraries picked up the Daily last Friday, they learned they might not be working at McGill next year. An unidentified source had revealed plans to install a "tattle-tape" in library books, an electronic security system that will eliminate the need for guards to search students leaving the libraries.

Guards were overheard discussing the story among themselves, but security director Alex R. Thom instructed employees not to make any comments to the press.

"We're just going to wait for the administration to install the system so they can iron out the kinks," Thom said. "But we know that the librarians, who get considerably higher incomes than we do, are not going to patrol the library, so they won't be getting rid of us all."

The security guards, who are responsible for checking books,

checking ID's, operating the cloakroom, patrolling, and closing the library at night, are not employed by McGill but the Canadian Corps of Commissioners which hires mostly war veterans and places them under contract for security work throughout Montreal.

Marianne Scott, director of McLennan library, explained that because the security guards are not employed by McGill, the library can vary the number of guards as they are needed.

"The Corps is responsible for placing them, so we don't hire them as individuals," she said.

Scott said the electronic system has worked well at other places where it has been tried and disagreed with the source quoted in Friday's Daily which said the system may turn out to be a useless waste of money.

"It should be less expensive in the long run since the hourly wages for security people have been increasing," she said.

"We're always looking for new methods for improvement."

A spokesman for the Canadian Corps of Commissioners said the Corps would have no trouble finding new places for the guards.

"We already have a shortage of people so that we even turn down some contracts," he said. "Even though the guards do not have a choice as to where they work, we try to place them close to their homes and if they're bilingual, we put them at a bilingual post."

Most security guards expressed confidence that the Corps would be able to find them a new job next year.

"We can only wait and see, since it is not for us to say," said security guard J.K. Adams. "The decision involves a lot of politics among the librarians and since we are not part of the university as such, we could not find out from them since they would simply say it is none of our business."



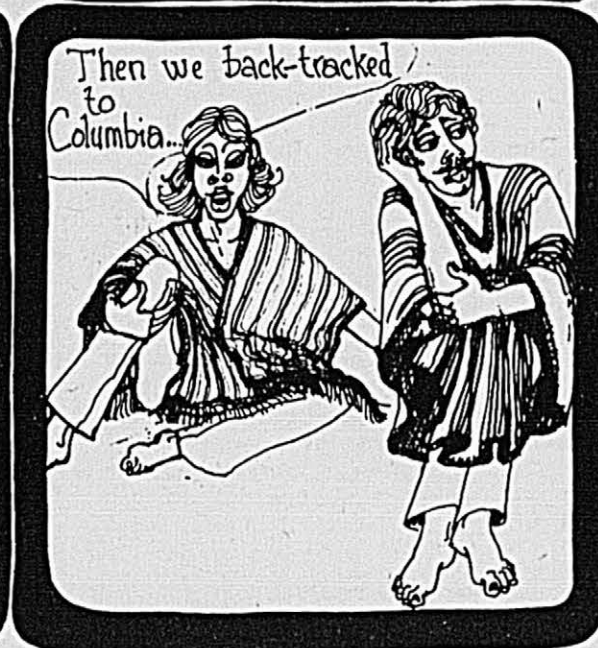
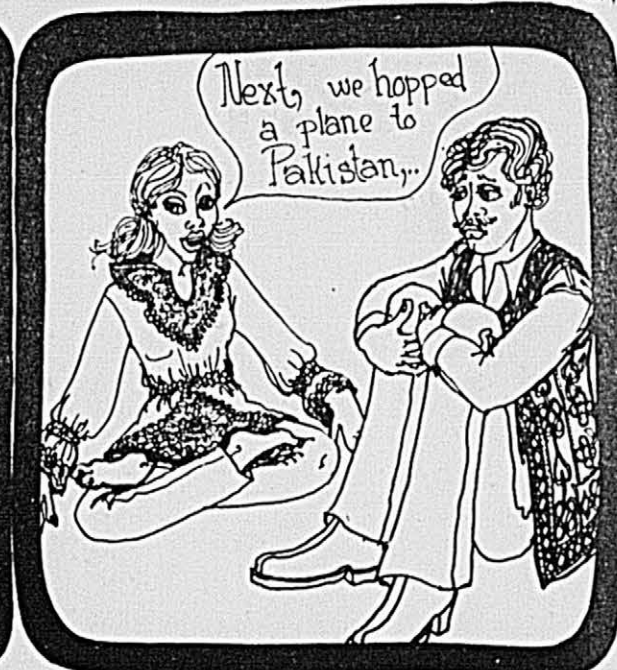
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McGILL DAILY

Editor-in-chief: Bonnie Price
Advertising manager: Irina Loewy
Business manager: Lorne Merryweather
Editors: Sheldon Goldfarb
Larry Black, Rory Clarke, Malcolm Guy, David Levy, Andrew Plank, Julian Sher, Joan Shields, Craig Toomey, Oleg Zadorozny, Michel Zelnick.

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Pub will stay open



by Barbara Vall

Gertrude's will possibly remain open this summer, but with shorter hours and only three or four days a week, according to George Archer, Students' Society President. He said that the pub would be giving its attention to visiting students and faculty staff as well as students living in the city.

Construction on the new pub is set to begin in June, with completion dates for late July. Archer said that the new executive will most likely choose to have the pub opened with the coming of the new school year, instead of during

the summer.

When asked about the possibility of an open bar in Gertrude's, Archer said, "during periods when business is slow, it is impractical to maintain three waiters and a bartender. In this situation there are two alternatives," he said, "to lay off staff or, redistribute working hours, cutting a maximum of one hour off a shift. On slow days, a waitress will not make any tips in this time anyway," he said, "and it would be better to have the bar open while maintaining one waitress for customers wanting service, and shift the others to a time slot

where they are of greater need."

He said the new pub would cost the students approximately \$80,000 pending the estimates of architects on labour and supply costs. The money will be borrowed from McGill with special considerations on interest rates and re-payments.

Entertainment will be kept on the same level as this year with a jukebox and a live D.J. on weekends. Archer said that there was the possibility of bringing in medium range talent for weekday entertainment sponsored by a country-wide affiliation of universities in which performers tour Canadian campuses at minimum costs.

Campaign to back Chilean sailors

by Charlie Clark

In August of 1973, just several weeks before the coup d'etat in Chile, a group of sailors in the Chilean navy alerted the population that certain military officers were planning a coup. They were later arrested by their superior officers, tortured and imprisoned and are currently awaiting trial by the Chilean junta.

An international resistance committee has been formed under the auspices of the Chilean Popular Movement for United Action (MAPU) to launch a campaign to petition General Pinochet of the Chilean junta to liberate the sailors, some of whom are facing the death penalty.

Besides circulating a petition, the group has printed up post cards, to be sold for 10 cents each, which are addressed to General Augusto Pinochet personally and demand "the liberation of the imprisoned sailors and the civilians detained with them."

A document released by the group explains how the right-wing military officers spoke openly of the planned overthrow

of Allende as early as June 29, 1973. It was after that date that the disruptive trucking strikes, engineered by the CIA and certain multi-national corporations, jolted the Chilean economy.

After the start of the insurrection, more than one hundred sailors openly expressed their disassociation with the coup and decided to make contact with the populace to keep them alerted. The sailors maintained that their movement had no political character but that they needed the support of politicians so that people would know that their movement was in the interests of the people and the constitutionally-elected government.

After their public declaration of loyalty to Allende, the division in the military was widened and the officers began arresting the sailors who refused to participate in Allende's overthrow. Men were arrested simply for possession of a government newspaper. They were subjected to brutal torture and interrogation and were not permitted to consult legal counsel.

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"Is there life out there?" asks Hoyle

by David H. Levy

Not less than one hundred thousand million "Intelligent" civilizations could exist in the observable universe, astrophysicist Fred Hoyle said last week to a crowd of over 1000 people. Fred Hoyle is one of the

world's most prominent astrophysicists. His reputation became both established and controversial when he proposed twenty five years ago that the Universe existed in a "steady state": that matter was constantly being created at one

end and destroyed at the other. Although this theory has long since given way to various forms of the "big bang" idea—that the universe was created, perhaps several times, by tremendous explosions of matter—Hoyle's reputation has retained its steady state by a continuous surge of books and science fiction stories.

"Life is very easy to define," Hoyle said, "in terms of a complex of atoms and proteins. But when it comes down to defining intelligent life," he continued, "we are lost because we are incapable of defining intelligence in other than our own terms." So we satisfy ourselves by defining intelligence "as beginning with something just below our own level of ability" and then start looking for creatures all across the Universe who might not only resemble us physically but approach or exceed our level of "intelligence."

And where, asks Sir Fred, are these civilizations to be found? Even though some forms of life could exist on other planets in our solar system these forms must invariably be simple: both Jupiter and Saturn have atmospheres that are similar to what the Earth's was two or three billion years ago, and both these planets could easily support bacteria. And crater-ridden Mars "is an unlikely place for life—although we cannot dismiss it."

Communicating with Intelligent life

Hoyle summarized the emergence of life on our own planet. Although simple forms of bacteria existed as far back as three and a half billion years ago, complex life forms have been around for "only" 500 million years.

And "Intelligent" life, as Hoyle defines it, only has been around for the past several thousand years.

So a problem in communicating with other "intelligent" civilizations arises when we consider the time element—although these 100 thousand million civilizations could be around, how many of them would be at the same stage of evolution as we are when our message finally reaches them?

"Nature is prolific and does not demand success," Hoyle said. "But certain types of development would eventually be natural to most civilizations. Eyes would be a natural development, along with claws, teeth and some sort of brain."

Another astronomer, Dr. Carl Sagan of Cornell University, takes issue with Hoyle: if our own civilization developed purely by genetic mutation and chance, why should another civilization have any resemblance to our own?

In any case, Hoyle concludes, life would develop in a race over a period of ten thousand million years. Once they have achieved this advanced state, civilizations would not last more than

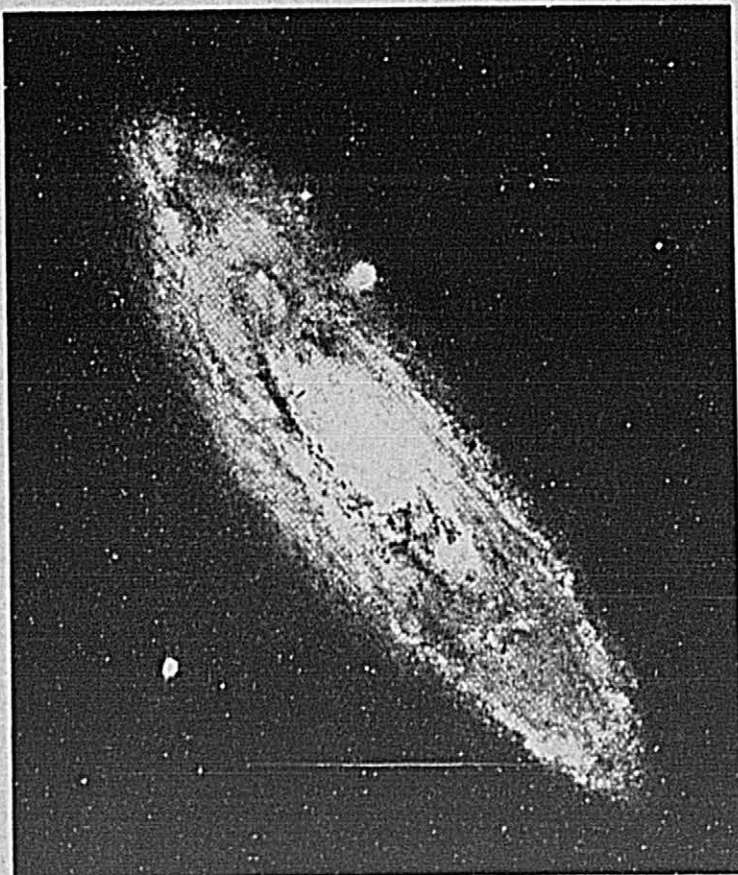
ten million years. "And with the great distances involved, creatures who are less advanced than we are might have a better chance of finding other civilizations than we would."

Stonehenge decoded?

Intelligent civilizations long since extinct on our planet were the subject of Hoyle's second talk, given to another packed audience on Monday night. Stonehenge, a huge structure in England, was built in two parts, the first over 1000 years older than the second. According to Hoyle, Stonehenge "was built especially to predict eclipses. It couldn't have been built just to measure time, because exact time was not important then."

Hoyle speculated about the influence of Stonehenge in the development of modern religious thought. "If you believe in the sun as a god, and the sun is blotted out," he explained, "it would be crucial to know exactly when and why these events would happen." This early civilization learned that the sun was eclipsed only at certain unseen points in its orbit, and it was the job of Stonehenge to locate these points.

Obviously, if this unseen point is capable of covering the sun, then it must be a god more powerful than even the sun itself. Hence this most powerful of gods is an unseen god, and it is this ancient idea, Hoyle says, that eventually led to the founding of Judaic and Christian belief.



The Andromeda Galaxy, only nine quintillion miles away. Many of its stars could have planetary systems that support "Intelligent" life.

Macdonald College: next

by Rory Clarke and David Levy

"Sir William Macdonald believed that the main strength of the country lay in the success of the farm, the home and the school. From this he concluded that if the people who were most directly involved were educated together, they would unite in building a better life".

—The McGill You Knew

Macdonald students have occupied the picturesque St. Anne-de-Bellevue campus since 1906, when tobacco tycoon Macdonald bequeathed to McGill his estate for the founding of a college. The faculty of agriculture has existed there peacefully for the last 70 years. Now it appears that its isolated tranquillity is threatened.

Problems arise

Operating costs for the St. Anne campus reach \$1 million annually, straining the university's limited resources, according to a recent *Gazette* article. To alleviate these expenses, the Board of Governors adopted a recommendation in January 1974 to move the faculty downtown. The planning commission which had originally proposed this report in 1970 had no agricultural students on it. Nor did the commission produce any evidence on the academic desirability of the move — it had only concentrated on its feasibility.

This move was vigorously opposed by the entire faculty and student body of Macdonald College. However, it was the

opposition from David Stewart, heir to the Macdonald fortune, that proved most effective in combatting the move. In April, 1974, Mr. Stewart wrote a letter to the Board of Governors outlining his opposition — he described the actions that he, as the legal heir to Macdonald's fortune, would take if that move took place.

Although the Board of Governors has since stated that moving the Macdonald campus downtown is no longer being examined as a solution, sources within the Administration say that the legal aspects of moving the Macdonald campus are still being studied. This move is still on the books — there has been no motion proposing the Board has officially dropped the idea.

The Kingdom Report

In November 1974, G.S. Kingdon, Director of Physical Resources proposed a plan entitled "Report on the Implications of Joint Use of the Ste. Anne de Bellevue Campus by McGill University and John Abbott College". As its title implies, the plan would divide the campus with Macdonald renting its core area to John Abbott College.

Although John Abbott is presently sharing the campus, Macdonald still maintains control over these core buildings. The controversial plan calls for pushing the entire faculty over to the northeastern portion of the campus. It would restrict the Macdonald population to a student residence, an agricultural building, a poultry building and a renovated barn. The plan also calls for



Dean Blackwood of the Faculty of Agriculture

\$3.2 million for the construction of a new building which would contain lab facilities. The total cost of renovation would be \$6.3 million.

The agricultural faculty currently occupies 367,000 square feet of space in the central core buildings. However, Quebec government "norms" show that the faculty should not occupy any more than one-third this amount — 129,000 square feet. The report proposes to rent 400,000 square feet of space at Ste. Anne to John Abbott, retaining only 200,000 square feet for Macdonald facilities. Presently, John Abbott leases the equivalent of 100,000 square feet. The plan calls for the increase of the space leased long-term by 50,000 square feet.

Although the report was flatly rejected by the Macdonald faculty, it was accepted for use as a "working document" by the Board of Governors in late November, 1974.

Opposition mounts

Nearly the entire Macdonald campus was outraged by the Kingdon report. Student Council President Ian Gibb recalled he "couldn't believe that report when it first appeared." He was surprised the plan called for the use of the Centennial Centre (the student union building) for administrative offices. Since 1969, every Macdonald student has contributed \$15 annually to pay off the building's construction debts. In effect, McGill is going to take away a building that was paid for by students.

The plan also calls for a new building

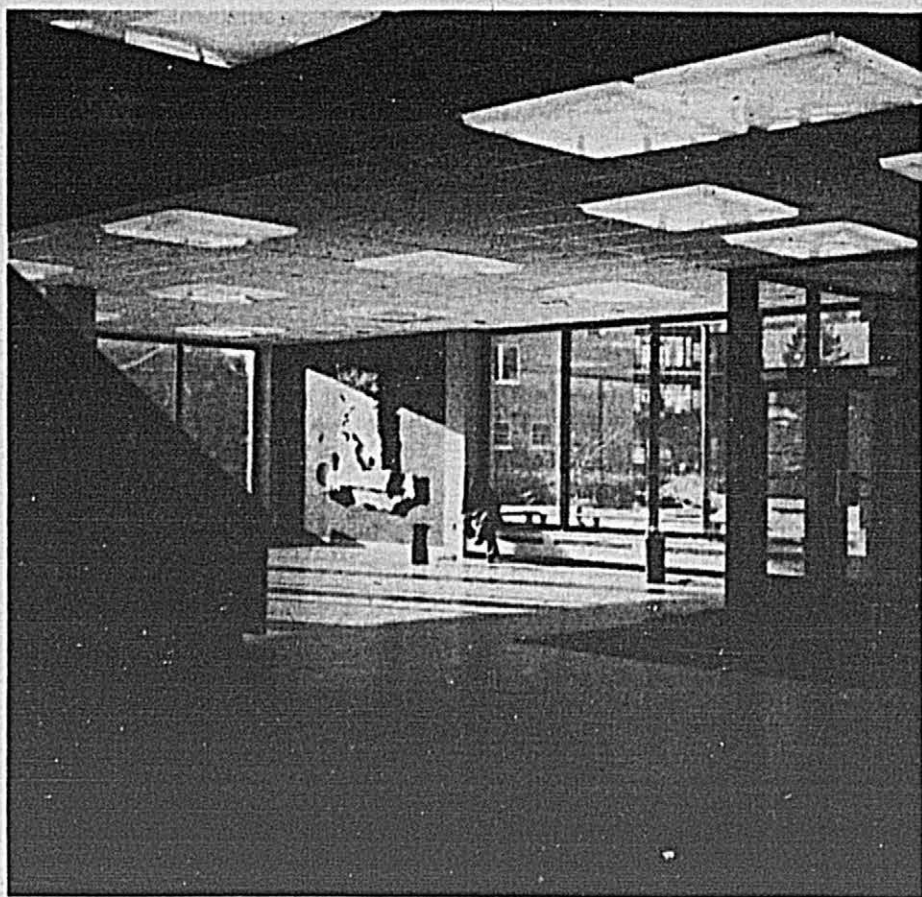
which Kingdon estimates will cost \$3.2 million dollars. Gibb, however, hasn't seen any plans for it. "They're going to have to work awfully hard if they're going to start construction on it in September. Besides, \$3.2 million will not cover the costs of a new building — it will be pretty shitty. Seven years ago, it cost nearly two million to build Centennial Centre. \$3.2 million won't even cover the costs of the lab facilities they plan to install in it."

McGill can't give or sell land to John Abbott because of stipulations in Macdonald's will. They can, however, rent it out, and after twenty years of rental, it can then legally be sold.

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The faculty answers

To propose an alternative to the Kingdon report, the faculty commissioned a committee headed by Professor R.H. Douglas. The report, presented in December 1974, was ratified by the



The interior of Centennial Centre, which next year may house Macdonald's administrative offices.

Macdonald College: next

by Rory Clarke and David Levy

"Sir William Macdonald believed that the main strength of the country lay in the success of the farm, the home and the school. From this he concluded that if the people who were most directly involved were educated together, they would unite in building a better life".
—The McGill You Knew

Macdonald students have occupied the picturesque St. Anne-de-Bellevue campus since 1906, when tobacco tycoon Macdonald bequeathed to McGill his estate for the founding of a college. The faculty of agriculture has existed there peacefully for the last 70 years. Now it appears that its isolated tranquillity is threatened.

Problems arise

Operating costs for the St. Anne campus reach \$1 million annually, straining the university's limited resources, according to a recent *Gazette* article. To alleviate these expenses, the Board of Governors adopted a recommendation in January 1974 to move the faculty downtown. The planning commission which had originally proposed this report in 1970 had no agricultural students on it. Nor did the commission produce any evidence on the academic desirability of the move — it had only concentrated on its feasibility.

This move was vigorously opposed by the entire faculty and student body of Macdonald College. However, it was the

opposition from David Stewart, heir to the Macdonald fortune, that proved most effective in combatting the move. In April, 1974, Mr. Stewart wrote a letter to the Board of Governors outlining his opposition — he described the actions that he, as the legal heir to Macdonald's fortune, would take if that move took place.

Although the Board of Governors has since stated that moving the Macdonald campus downtown is no longer being examined as a solution, sources within the Administration say that the legal aspects of moving the Macdonald campus are still being studied. This move is still on the books — there has been no motion proposing the Board has officially dropped the idea.

The Kingdom Report

In November 1974, G.S. Kingdon, Director of Physical Resources proposed a plan entitled "Report on the Implications of Joint Use of the St. Anne de Bellevue Campus by McGill University and John Abbott College". As its title implies, the plan would divide the campus with Macdonald renting its core area to John Abbott College.

Although John Abbott is presently sharing the campus, Macdonald still maintains control over these core buildings. The controversial plan calls for pushing the entire faculty over to the northeastern portion of the campus. It would restrict the Macdonald population to a student residence, an agricultural building, a poultry building and a renovated barn. The plan also calls for



Dean Blackwood of the Faculty of Agriculture

\$3.2 million for the construction of a new building which would contain lab facilities. The total cost of renovation would be \$6.3 million.

The agricultural faculty currently occupies 367,000 square feet of space in the central core buildings. However, Quebec government "norms" show that the faculty should not occupy any more than one-third this amount — 129,000 square feet. The report proposes to rent 400,000 square feet of space at St. Anne to John Abbott, retaining only 200,000 square feet for Macdonald facilities. Presently, John Abbott leases the equivalent of 100,000 square feet. The plan calls for the increase of the space leased long-term by 50,000 square feet.

Although the report was flatly rejected by the Macdonald faculty, it was accepted for use as a "working document" by the Board of Governors in late November, 1974.

Opposition mounts

Nearly the entire Macdonald campus was outraged by the Kingdon report. Student Council President Ian Gibb recalled he "couldn't believe that report when it first appeared." He was surprised the plan called for the use of the Centennial Centre (the student union building) for administrative offices. Since 1969, every Macdonald student has contributed \$15 annually to pay off the building's construction debts. In effect, McGill is going to take away a building that was paid for by students. The plan also calls for a new building

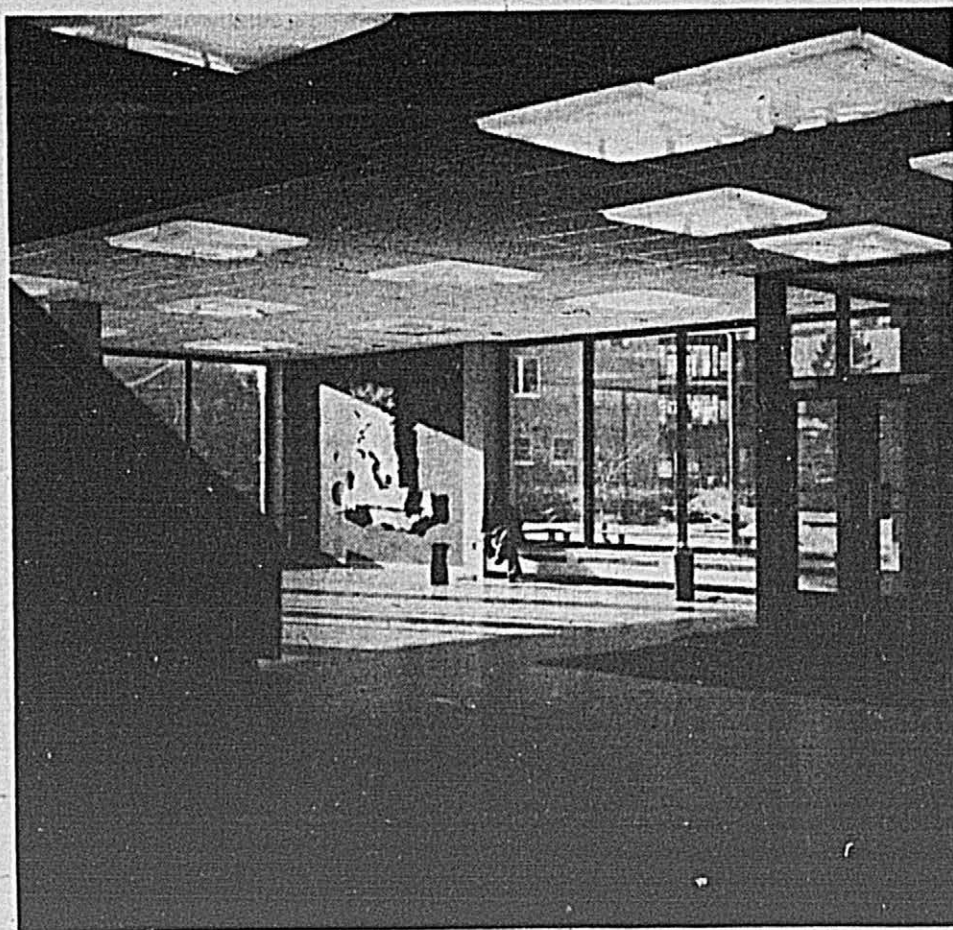
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year in a renovated barn?

faculty but was completely ignored by the Administration.

The faculty report maintained that, as a basic principal, "space proposals must follow academic ones, not precede them." The report would have maintained the core campus, subletting the remainder to John Abbott on a short term basis (less than five years). The report stressed the value of the core buildings, saying they "compose the true and only basic Macdonald College which was built by Sir William Macdonald". These are sturdy, well-built buildings, and are no more expensive to maintain than a new building would be.

One professor felt the report would have been better prepared had the professors been "less harried". But Professor Kennedy, a member of the faculty committee, disagreed, saying that he didn't think this made too big a difference.

"The university makes a decision first and goes through committees afterwards to justify it" he said.

"McGill has always put the interests of John Abbott first. According to the Kingdon report, they would have the core campus and the surplus would go to McGill. There is not enough space for both of us. No one is opposed to sharing space, but we shouldn't be pushed into the chicken coop area."

Another professor echoed this view, calling the northeastern section of campus a "shantytown".

"A lot of tradition is associated with

Macdonald," said Kennedy. "We've always attracted a high-calibre staff because of its name and its beautiful physical surroundings." He commented on the student body, which has strongly supported the faculty plans. "Students wrote to the Board to ask why the faculty report had been ignored, but they never received any real replies."

"The students at Macdonald are mostly rural folk," Kennedy continued. "It takes a lot to get them stirred up. They prefer to work within the system by writing letters of protest. If something like this had been tried downtown I doubt if the students there would even have let the Board finish their meeting."

Ian Gibb added that he had written several letters to the Board of Governors. "The first was an attempt to reason with them, but the next two got more specific." When asked why the students didn't resort to stronger measures, Bob McClelland, next year's internal vice president at Macdonald, replied that "there are no militant groups here to organize an effective opposition. Out here, we favor a reasonable approach."

The lone assenting voice to the Kingdon plan seems to be Macdonald's vice principal, A.C. Blackwood. Claiming that "the Kingdon Report is being disputed largely on emotional grounds," Blackwood said that "what you're really asking is, who makes the decisions? The students and staff have input, but so does the planning director,



All photos: David H. Levy

Macdonald's main building: to be rented to John Abbott?

and in our instance, the heir to the Macdonald fortune (David Stewart). But who really makes the decisions? The government. The others can only offer advice."

Blackwood admitted that "the university does take Faculty opinion into account in major decisions. When the downtown campus was first proposed five years ago the university took faculty opposition into account and scrapped the idea." According to Student Society President Ian Gibb, "that idea is really still alive."

"I'm not against the idea of moving," Blackwood stated. With Agriculture all in one unit, communication within the faculty would increase.

"More important, a new building is to be provided if we move. This would be a definite asset — some of our buildings were built over 70 years ago."

To that comment Professor Kennedy replied, "What can you put into a building to which only three million dollars has been allocated?"

"If we approach the move reasonably and with imagination," Blackwood said, "we can't help but to improve. The faculty certainly won't die because of the move. That crisis would happen only if no decision is made."

Enrollment still rising

There has been a 22 percent increase in enrollment over last year, and 59 percent since 1960. The Kingdon report accounts for as much as a doubling of student population. But since agriculture is one of the fastest growing

industries, doubts have been raised as to whether the room allocated in the Kingdon report will be sufficient.

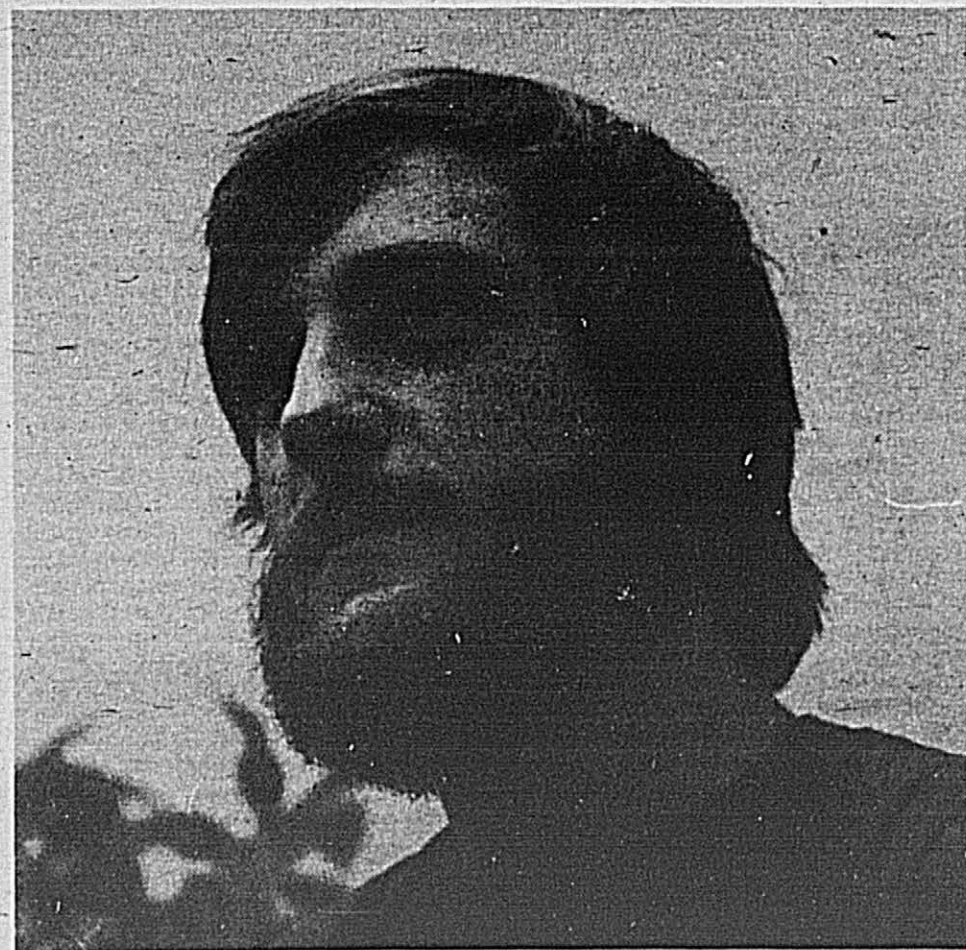
"The rising enrollment is a source of pride for everyone here," Blackwood said. "We have the right number of students — fewer than the market requires."

Macdonald's future

Even if the Kingdon plan is accepted by the Quebec government, there is no guarantee as to what will happen next year. The new building that McGill has promised does not exist even on blueprint. Next year's internal vice president McClelland commented that "there is no way the students will allow the Centennial Centre to be taken from them. McGill will never take our building."

The intense reaction to the "Macdonald may close" spoof in the "McGill Daily", which appeared two weeks ago, is indicative of the suspicion the Macdonald community has for the McGill administration. "We thought that here was another example of McGill operating in secret behind our backs," said Gibb.

For 70 years Macdonald students have used their semi-rural campus to advantage. That they may lose some of it because McGill wants to rent their buildings (and eventually sell them) provides a clear indication that McGill's oft-touted sense of tradition and its concern for its own faculty and students may have long since gone by the boards.



Ian Gibb, president of the Macdonald students' society

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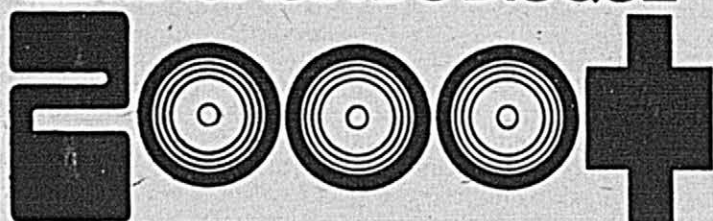
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Computing Centre sell-out

continued from page 3

Philippe Guay, says that university computer users there don't even get billed for the computer expenses they incur. "Fortunately, we don't have to show a profit so we run it like a service rather than a business."

Guay says U. de M. gets \$25,000 annually at most from commercial sources.

Businesses maintain large computer

According to Valenti and the McGill comptroller, McGill would be unable to afford the extensive system it runs if it did not take in outside work to defray costs.

The professors who left the computer department, as well as many students, however, are asking, what good is a complex computer system if it doesn't primarily serve the academic community?

A second professor who left McGill last year, Harvey Abramson, explains that the university

business since the early 1960's. "They have built it (their business) up over a long time and because of this they rely on it (money from commercial sources) more than we do."

Butler says the present director of the computer centre — who, by all accounts is the person who makes all important decisions concerning the computer centre — is "a good businessman, not an academic".

Abramson agrees with Butler's observation and adds that neither Thorpe nor associate directors Valenti and G. Ratzer have PhDs or research experience.

All three of these administrators, Abramson observes, were given statuses of full professor (Thorpe) and associate professors (Valenti and Ratzer) in the computer science department in 1973.

Commercial orientation

Butler says that when she first arrived at McGill for the 1972 fall term, the computer science department, which was just beginning to get started, showed a lot of promise. She says she gradually became more unhappy as she saw the department lose its academic orientation.

According to Butler, the four faculty members who eventually left — Abramson, John McKay (to SGWU), Eric Regner (to U. of M.) and herself — were interested in developing the theoretical aspect of computers. "We wanted to go in new directions — to develop new languages, new compilers," she says.

But, according to Abramson, the department and the centre had other ideas. "When McKay's and Butler's contracts came up for renewal, they did not have their contracts renewed for the full period," Abramson attributes the refusal to renew the contracts to the fact that these two professors had been among the most vocal in their opposition to the business orientation of the centre.

"When it became clear that good people were being kicked out, several of us decided to leave," says Abramson.

Regner left in spring '73, Abramson in June '74, McKay in August '74 and Butler at the end of the fall term this year. Three of the four had National Research Council grants for computer research.

Criticism from computer firms

Besides academic users, opposition to McGill's policy of accepting commercial work has come from computer firms.

They charge that McGill undercuts their business by charging lower rates. According to firms like I.F. Chapp, McGill has advantages over commercial enterprises — like educational discounts on renting machines, facilities that are paid for through provincial grants, and tax exemptions — that allow it to charge lower rates.

As the general manager of Computel Systems Ltd. bluntly puts it, "It's unfair competition. The rest of us are out here to

make a buck — it's a capitalist society, after all — while McGill is willing and able to charge lower rates and receive small profits."

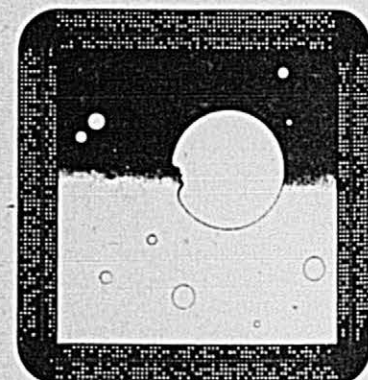
Under pressure from computer companies in a 1972 report the Canadian Communications Task Force said that universities should be "strongly discouraged from taking advantage of their position when competitive outside services are available."

Lamoureux of SDL says that computer companies have found the Quebec government reluctant to implement the federal task force's recommendation perhaps because, as Armour points out, Quebec indirectly benefits from any profit McGill makes by being able to reduce McGill's grant, but the companies are still pressuring Quebec to do so.

Proposals for change

In the summer of '72 an inter-departmental ad hoc committee of computer users was formed to discuss problems with the computer centre.

In December of that year, Abramson presented a discussion paper to the committee which read, in part:



"There is a lack of appreciation (in the McGill computing centre) of the academic user's needs. Decisions which affect academic usage are made within the Computer Centre without consulting the University community. It is our view that the position of a university computer centre director is an executive position and that policy decision should not be taken by the director, but only implemented by him."

"It would appear that, with regard to academic use, the Centre is unsatisfactory, and that there will be little or no improvement until the Centre is made accountable to a technically competent authority which has the power to direct the way in which computing is to develop at McGill."

The discussion paper concludes with the recommendation that "an independent body of technically competent people from a university environment be appointed to study the McGill Computing Centre."

Now, three years after the recommendation was made, it appears that it might be implemented.

A Computer Policy Committee made up of 12 people from various sectors of the university and chaired by Vice-Principal (Administration) Leo Yaffe has been proposed to the Board of Governors. Yaffe could be no more specific than to say that the committee would "set up computer policy."

Demonstrators march against Green Paper

by Barbara Vall

Chants of "Out with Andras and Trudeau, All the racists got to go!" were heard on Parliament Hill last weekend as the International Committee Against Racism (INCAR) demonstrated against racism and the government's Green Paper on immigration policy.

Organizations and branches affiliated with INCAR from Ontario, Quebec and the West coast were represented at the meeting before the march.

The anti-racist, anti-imperialist stand taken by the demonstrators was presented by Ian Frances of the National Black Coalition of Canada. Stating the demands of the group, he asked that either multinational corporations be withdrawn from the third world or black immigrants be allowed free entrance into this country.

Ismael Haridy, a McGill student, spoke of his experiences with the Quebec police in the last month. "I think we have to teach them (the police) a lesson," he said. "I don't want my children to get the same treatment I got." Haridy warned that "the police and other racists must be educated or else Canada will become another U.S.A. if they do not listen to us."

Also represented at the rally was the Arab-Palestine organization from Toronto, with letters and news articles of commendation of INCAR's actions.

The meeting was brought to a close with the introduction of the Cadena family—currently facing deportation—as an example of the racist treatment

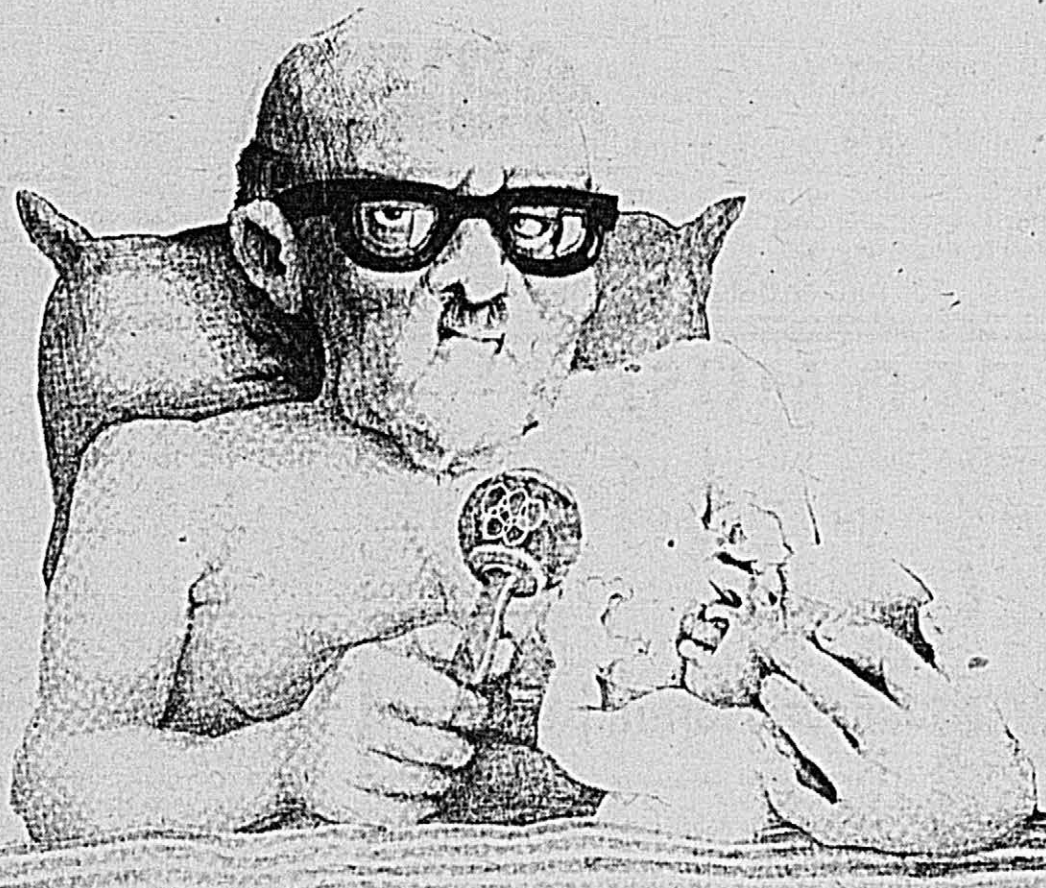
by the Canadian Immigration Board. Anita Lanning of the Western Parents Day Care Association said that the family from Ecuador is facing deportation because it arrived in the country after the amnesty deadline and "was attempting to fight back."

After lawyer and INCAR representative Charles Roach roused the crowd with chants, the group moved to Parliament Hill to burn the Green Paper in effigy and present an INCAR kit containing various letters, news articles and briefs opposing racism by the government, to an official from the Immigration Ministry.

Reaction to the demonstration from the observing crowd varied.

Nina Willis, an Ottawa teacher, complained that "this demonstration really makes me angry. They did the same thing in the U.F.W. strike with the film on the funerals. Two people died and they exploited their funerals completely. That is what they are doing with this family. They take one case out of a thousand and blow it up. It's amazing how they can turn a situation to their own use."

In rebuttal, Howard Woodhouse, McGill professor and member of INCAR, said, "We have good evidence that this kind of harassment goes on all the time. It's a regular, daily, almost hourly occurrence. The Cadena family isn't an exception. We are not exploiting anyone, we are presenting an example. INCAR has done more for that family than any other group. These people have been used and mis-used."



McGill to aid Olympics

by Barney Whitesman

An agreement has been reached with McGill University for the use of its facilities for the 1975 Pre-Olympic and 1976 Olympic Games.

In exchange, McGill will receive an artificial turf field, an artificial track, a modern field house, boarding fees for the use of the Coed Dormitories, and fame.

According to David Burke, Executive Assistant to the Principal, relatively few people will

be displaced by the Olympic activities. Molson Stadium will be closed to students during the summer months of 1975, and all athletic facilities will be closed during the summer of 1976. In addition, those students normally living in the Coed Dormitories in July of 1976 will be relocated in the Royal Victoria College (RVC). Burke also specified that there would be no worker lay-offs during the temporary changes.

Harry Griffith, McGill's Director of Athletics, said that the closure of the athletic facilities

"is a small sacrifice to make" when considering the tremendous benefits McGill students will receive from the improvements to be made on the University's athletic complex. Griffith also mentioned that relatively few students use the athletic facilities in the summer.

The director of the RVC, Donna Runnalls, was enthusiastic about having occupants during July of 1976, as the women's residence halls are usually unoccupied during the summer months.

ANEQ:

McGill to have observer status

by Katherine Gutkind

This past weekend the Association National des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) held its fourth congress at Université Laval in Quebec City. The meeting marked the official founding of the association.

Fifty-two delegations represented most CEGEPs and universities in the province. Not all institutions have joined ANEQ as yet, as is the case of McGill. Until McGill has held a referendum to decide on whether to adopt the ANEQ constitution, "we will have observer status only," stated Michel Celemski, external vice president of the Students' Society, who represented the university at the ANEQ conferences. "Observer status" entails the right to speak but

does not include voting privileges, according to Celemski.

Students' Society called an open meeting on Wednesday, March 19 to decide on membership in ANEQ, but the 300 students required for quorum did not appear.

Celemski predicts that "in the fall after about a month of coverage of ANEQ to inform the students of what it is, there will be another try at a referendum and if the McGill community supports ANEQ, we join it."

At that time, student delegates will be nominated to represent McGill, who need not necessarily be members of Students' Society, but who hopefully would be French-speaking, said Celemski.

There was some bickering over the establishment of a

National Student Day in Quebec, but this was a "trite" matter said Celemski. The issue involved proclaiming it on March 22, the founding day of ANEQ, or May 1, the climax of the student movement in France in 1968.

According to Celemski, a new tendency in the association has developed among Montreal south area institutions to incorporate political content into the ANEQ constitution.

According to Celemski, there was criticism from the Left on ANEQ being quite moderate. He attributes this to ANEQ's not having had a chance to take intelligent positions, but when it does it will be strong.

Celemski attributes the failure of the last mass organization, the Union General

des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ) to the fact that "they wanted to jump in too quickly and consequently got their toes wet".

The summer will be used to consolidate their positions, and to begin some of the educational reforms says Celemski. They have started as assessment of the loan and bursary struggle of last October. They are trying to get rid of aptitude tests given to students entering CEGEPs or universities. Part of the purpose of these aptitude tests is to weed out working class students says Celemski.

ANEQ has been producing a newsletter, "Le Journal de la Majorité", distributed at the conferences which they eventually hope to send to all members.

Celemski and another student, Daniel Boyer, will cover the conferences until June when the new Student Society executive will take over and Kyriakos Matziourinis, the new external vice-president will take Celemski's place. Matziourinis will continue until autumn when, if the referendum is carried, a delegation will represent McGill.

Celemski feels that ANEQ is helping to create an upsurge in student unionism again. The Student Society at the Université de Montreal was dissolved some time ago and now there is feeling to recreate it.

The conference ended with Yvan Charbonneau, leader of the Conseil d'Enseignement du Québec (CEQ), pledging support for the students.

"For mothers and babies only"

by Shawn Leary

The struggle for adequate day care at McGill began in the spring of 1970, when a group of women calling themselves the "Women's Coalition" demanded that the University establish a day care centre on campus. The administration responded by fencing off an area on lower campus and designating it "For Mothers and Babies Only."

Out of this sick joke sprang two groups, both concerned with day care at McGill, but differing in their philosophies and in their views on how adequate day care services should be pursued.

The more "political" of the two — the one which finally disintegrated last year — was the McGill Baby Care CoOp (MBCC). The MBCC was the centre of a campus controversy in January, 1973, when its supporters — a group which came to be called the Alliance for Child Care (ACC) — occupied the 8th floor common room of the Leacock Building for 10 days. The occupation was in response to an administration "request" that the CoOp vacate its unauthorized centre at 3495 Peel, because the building was not covered by insurance. The MBCC had been operating there because of a lack of alternate day care service on campus.

At the time of the Leacock occupation, the McGill Community Family Centre (MCFC) — an Administration scheme — had been incorporated but its opening had been repeatedly postponed. Supporters of the MCFC comprised the second of the groups supporting day care, known as the "Parents and Children's Committee for McGill Day Care" (PCC for MDC).

The ACC's Leacock protest was directed both against the

delay in the opening of the MCFC and, more importantly, against the Administration — PCC for MDC view that day care at McGill need not be available for children from the surrounding community, nor for children under the age of two. Furthermore, the ACC charged, the MCFC would provide space for only 25 children, with no intention of expansion.

In a conciliatory move during the ACC occupation of the Leacock common room, Director of University Planning Sam Kingdon offered the group use of the Peel Street building once it was covered by insurance if the MBCC would agree to merge with the McGill Community Family Centre once it opened. The ACC (MBCC supporters) said no.

Speaking for the ACC on the third day of the occupation, Sociology Professor Marlene Dixon outlined the group's demands and its reasons for refusing to endorse the MBCC's amalgamation with the MCFC. Her statement was reiterated in leaflets and petitions circulated during the common-room-sit-in by the Alliance for Child Care.

The fundamental demand of the ACC was that McGill take complete responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of adequate and non-discriminatory day care facilities for McGill students, staff, and local residents. The Administration's plans for the McGill Community Family Centre were that it was to be financed by a LIP grant and local businessmen, with only partial subsidy from McGill, and that its services would be unavailable to members of the surrounding community and to parents with children under the age of two.

After collecting 3000 signatures on its petitions and

occupying the Leacock common room for 10 days, the ACC was forced to back down by a court injunction. The legal petitioner was named as "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," and the injunction demanded that the ACC leave the "premises owned by said petitioner." McGill, the Administration said, would now deal only with MCFC supporters in matters concerning day care. Negotiations with the ACC were permanently terminated.

On March 8, 1973, one week before the McGill Community Family Centre was to finally open, the Alliance for Child Care held an open meeting. At the meeting, 300 students overwhelmingly passed a resolution requesting Students' Council to "establish and maintain a cooperative day care centre in space provided by Council". A second, alternative day care centre was thereby to be made available to McGill students, staff, and local residents the following school year. Funds for the parent controlled centre were to be obtained through Students' Society by means of a "check-off" at registration; each student having the option to designate \$1 of his or her student fees for use by the McGill Baby Care Coop. Following the open meeting, the ACC's resolution was endorsed by Students' Council.

In September of 1973, however, Students' Society President Paul Drager announced his intention to challenge the constitutionality of the resolution. Calling it a "dangerous precedent," because "any group of 300 could get money that way," Drager held back the funds collected at registration and took the matter

to the Judicial Committee.

The MBCC never got its money. Under the terms of the resolution, the Students' Society funds were to be given to an "independent, non-profit, incorporated" cooperative. At the Judicial Committee's hearing, however, the MBCC was unable to produce letters from the minister of financial institutions to prove that it was incorporated, and on those grounds the hearing was suspended, the CoOp vowing to return with an official affirmation of its incorporation.

In its subsequent attempts to deal with the Quebec bureaucracy, the MBCC, in the words of current Students' Society external vice-president Michel Celemenski, "never got it together." The CoOp disintegrated out of group frustration. Students' Society funds designated for day care have since been spent for "other things" (no one knows what). And the McGill Community Family Centre continues to operate as the administration's insufficient answer to the day care crisis at McGill.



All photos: Shawn Leary



"Not a babysitting service"

by Shawn Leary

The McGill Community Family Centre (MCFC) celebrates its second birthday this month with a warm feeling of being needed. There are 130 children on its waiting list.

When it first opened in 1973, the centre had facilities to accommodate 25 children. Later, with the demise of the McGill Baby Care Coop (MBCC), (see accompanying article), the MCFC expanded from its 3491 Peel location into the building next door, which had previously been used by the MBCC as a parent-run day care centre. Now the MCFC has the facilities necessary to provide full time day care (weekdays, 8 am to 5:30 pm) for 40 children.

Services of the centre are only available to McGill students and employees with children between the ages of two and five. Applications aren't accepted from parents who both do not work outside the home, or whose joint incomes are high enough to allow them to have a housekeeper are not considered. Yet the MCFC's waiting list bulges.

According to Wally Wang, director of the McGill Community Family Centre, there are two principal reasons why the centre can only offer day care to 25 percent of the children whose parents apply.

"Our government subsidy is not enough," Wang says. The "revolutionary" program introduced last June by Minister of Social Affairs Lise Bacon has been extremely detrimental to the interests of day care in Quebec, according to Wang.

The Bacon program (see chart) is based on the assumption that adequate day care can be provided for one child in Quebec for six dollars per day. "In reality," Wang says, "the cost is more like eight

dollars."

The highest subsidy the program allows to parents with one child in day care is five dollars a day (based on a joint income of less than \$5200). Parents are thus forced to spend at least a dollar a day — often more than they can afford — for the service, according to Wang, and the day care centres themselves are left to foot the bill for the extra two dollars.

"Ontario's day care program is figured on a daily basis of \$11.45 per child," Wang declares. Centres in Quebec are pressuring the provincial government to give a higher priority to day care, she reports, but the MCFC director remains pessimistic.

Wang's pessimism is confirmed by the sad state of day care in Quebec today. Since the Bacon program went into effect, over 50 percent of the province's non-profit day care centres have shut down due to a lack of any guaranteed source of funds. Because the government subsidies go to parents, and not directly to the centres, day care in Quebec has been rendered permanently unstable and financially insecure.

The fact that funds go to individuals, rather than to the centres themselves, makes the inadequacies of the Bacon program less apparent. In the present situation, financial hardship is spread out among parents and the centres, and so is more obscured than it might be if the insufficiency of government funds were felt solely by the daycare centres. Perhaps if 100 percent of Quebec's non-profit centres were to close, the government might be forced to notice that something wasn't quite right.

As things are now, however, the day care crisis in Quebec is being ignored by the provincial



government.

A second reason why the MCFC cannot provide adequate service to the McGill community is, according to Wang, because the university is reluctant to commit itself to funding the centre on a large scale and continuing basis. "They just don't see the need for it," one mother said.

Although McGill now provides rent free housing for the Peel Street centre, that constitutes its only permanent commitment to day care at the university. Beyond that, the MCFC must depend on income from parents. Because parents' payments are determined by the Bacon plan fee scale, the MCFC loses at least two dollars a day for each child it accepts — hardly an incentive for expanding the centre.

Last year, when the MCFC was in serious financial trouble, Principal Bell authorized an

\$8000 grant from the principal's discretionary fund to keep the centre alive. But that was a one shot deal. MCFC Director Wang sees cause for hope, however, in a recent Students' Council resolution to pay for Students' Services and one third of the centre's yearly deficit if the Administration agrees to finance the remaining two thirds. Presumably, Students' Council feels some responsibility for the fate of the centre after having spent in 1973 \$16,000 in funds designated for campus day care on "other things." (see Daily, March 7, 1975).

Until the centre finds a way out of its financial troubles, Wang says, "We are being very thrifty. We try to get many of the supplies we need for free. Paper is given to us by the computing centre, and parents help out by bringing whatever they can from home."

"Our clothes exchange and equipment borrowing plan have been very successful," remarks Wang. "Eighty five percent of the parents with children at the centre are students, and it's a great help to them not to have to purchase new clothes, cribs, strollers, and other equipment that their children will only outgrow in a year or two." So as parents contribute to the financial well being of the MCFC, the centre provides a place for them to help themselves.

The austerity campaign at the MCFC has affected more than just the quality of paper the

centre can afford to use. Staff salaries are low. The centre employs one half-time and two full-time assistant teachers who have only recently begun to receive minimum wage. The "four and a half" teachers at the MCFC (the secretary doubles as a teacher) earn little more.

Why do they continue to work at the centre? "They have great devotion and belief in the work they're doing," Wang says. "They enjoy the challenge, and they support the way the centre's run — democratically."

Parents play an important part in determining policy for the McGill Community Centre. The MCFC's 15 person Board of Directors is made up primarily of parents and McGill community members with experience in the field of child care. This board is supplemented by a number of parents' committees, which advise the directors on specific policy questions in such areas as membership, finances, and the physical maintenance of the centre.

MCFC Director Wally Wang is strongly opposed to the idea of day care as a profit making venture. "A day care centre should be concerned with replacing the secure, stimulating atmosphere of the home for each child—not with making money," she says. Pointing out the dissimilarity between the non-profit MCFC's philosophy of day care and the aims of most profit-making centres, Wang says disparagingly, "We are not a babysitting service."



The Bacon Plan

(based on monthly costs incurred for full time day care for one child of two working parents)

parents' yearly income	parents' share	Quebec's share	total received by day care centre	day care centre's monthly deficit
\$0-5200	\$20	\$110	\$0	\$130
5201-6240	20-66	64-110	130	0
6241-8060	70-85	60-0	85-130	45-0
8061-9490	100	0	100	30
9491-11,300	115	0	115	15
11,311 +	130	0	130	0

The McGill you knew: nostalgia time

The McGill You Knew: An Anthology of Memories 1920-1980 Edited by Edgar Andrew Colliard, copyright 1975 Longman Canada Ltd. \$10.00 at the University Bookstore.

by Charlie Clark

The McGill You Knew is a loaded title to start out with, since it's hard to see how a readership of 1970's McGill students could ever pretend to whimper with nostalgia over a collection of 93 mawkishly self-indulgent reminiscences, compiled by the Editor Emeritus of the Montreal Gazette.

Basically, it's McGill as described by its winners — those who went on to become doctors, lawyers, clergymen, statesmen — and if they didn't go on to become prestigious alums themselves, they at least mentioned their long-time association with so-and-so who later went on to become such-and-such. Does it give a true picture of McGill? One writer reflected "memories are fortunately somewhat like childbirth — the memories of pain fade and those that are happy and amusing persist."

The preface explains how the book is an experimental project never before attempted at a Canadian University. At first,

the editor was haunted by nagging doubts: "Who would make the effort to write down their reminiscences? Who would take the time?" Well, the copy poured in en masse. "We didn't feel that being students gave us a right to tell the world how it should be run" hurredly opened one opening sentence. And the editor warns us of a possible volume two.

Actually, the McGill portrayed in the essays was undoubtedly the rich and warm McGill somebody knew. It was a McGill of the 1920's — keenly aware of the problem of establishing a Canadian identity on campus where so many of the faculty were British or American. A campus where Kipling's imperial poetry was the common graffiti and where the French department, run by Europeans, had no courses in French Canadian literature. It was a campus where "Quebecois" was someone from Quebec City and the only contact with the University of Montreal consisted of snowball fights and "gunnir" 'em down with a firehose.

But as we all know, the identity crisis was eventually resolved. Freshmen were required to wear red and white skull caps for their first two

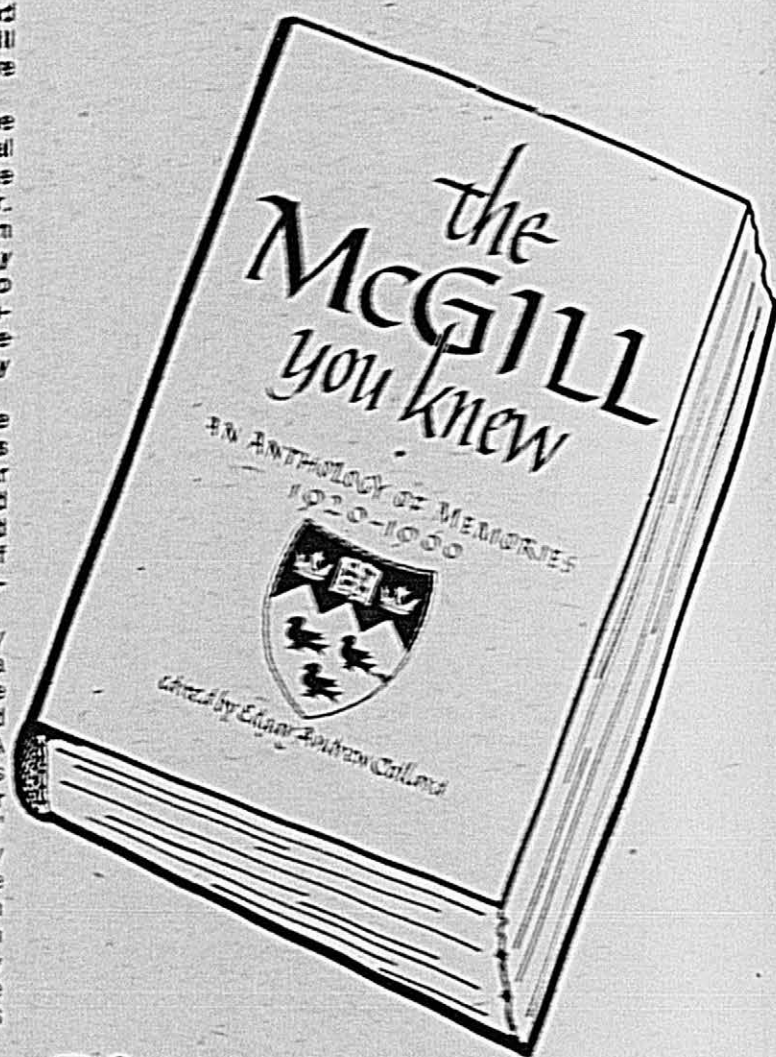
weeks so that they could be stopped by upperclassmen and forced to sing from the McGill songbook which they were required to carry at all times.

Tidbits from the history of the McGill Daily crop up in several essays and it seems that the Daily has never been popular. One writer insists that even though the Daily defiantly exalted the football heroes (who were often also serious students, she says), most of the undergraduates were really indifferent.

But the Daily did oppose military training on campus right after the first world war and Principal Currie threatened the editor that letters published that were "critical of any staff members" would not be tolerated.

It was in 1932 that the Daily ran a front page story about a commerce class's tour of the Molson brewery which featured unlimited free samples. A number of faculty members didn't feel this was proper "news" and the Students' Council suspended the Daily news editor. When the entire editorial board resigned in protest, the fullest session in the Students' Society's history was called to order. But the

continued on page 16



The Godspell according to McGill

by Sasha Cunningham

Can you imagine Jesus Christ in a skin tight superman shirt with a red clown's nose? No one has ever determined what He actually did look like so the possibilities are as great as the imagination, and the imagination is very great in the McGill Players' production of Godspell.

The musical moves vividly through the life of Christ as he teaches the people to "love thy neighbour as thyself" no matter what the cost. It seems that Christ in any disguise always has the same message of omnipotent love.

Familiar parables are pantomimed in a way similar to the skits one used to make up as a

child. The parables act as the catalyst for the rest of the musical—they are short, quick, and amusing. The props are not elaborate, the costumes look as if they were dragged down from the attic and the acting is imitative, funny and almost naive. This is not to say that the actors did not know what they were doing, quite the contrary.

They moved gracefully and credibly through the transitions of being a Good Samaritan for one minute and a mustard seed the next. It was this very quality of non-convention that made Godspell so much fun to see and hear.

Michael Wasserman who is both the Executive Producer of Godspell and Judas Iscariot, gave a particularly fine performance. His energy flew boldly out to the audience, and in a musical that invites audience participation this is an essential quality.

The singing is also commendable. Janet Thompson did a good job singing the well known "Day by Day"—the theme of Godspell. It is always difficult to sing songs that everyone has learned by listening to the original score and she did not seem threatened by this at all, but sang aggressively interpreting the song in her own way.

The most impressive of all the songs was performed by a trio of Maria Ciccaglione, Lorrie Croxen, and Janet Thompson singing "By My Side." This

song addressed to Jesus, was the first one in the musical that lacked a rock 'n' roll rhythm; it was slow, serious and moving. It was at this point that one realizes all is not well in the kingdom of heaven, that all God's children must come to an end—even Jesus Christ. And the cock crows three times.

The orchestra of four men is an exceptional rock band—exceptional because they mastered the art of playing good rock music without busting any eardrums. They accompanied the actors from behind a chicken wire fence so that they, too, became part of the show. There was visible rapport between the actors and the musicians as they frequently smiled to each other during the performance. This rapport could be said to be an active sign of the "love" that Godspell is so enthusiastic about.

Godspell, as a musical, has the potential to be overdone since so much is happening at the same time and the level of energy is almost always high. But the actors controlled the balance between acting, singing, and dancing well—leaving enough energy to do all three.



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Nostalgia...

continued from page 14

open meeting failed to sway the executive and after the Daily acquired a new staff, a mysterious alternative paper appeared on campus, the Blacksheep, which exposed the scandalous fact that the council officers were being visited up in their rooms — by women no less.

The books contain some fascinating photos from the McGill archives and the chronology of McGill's development makes good historiography in its own indirect way. During the depression years, students bemoaned parental market reverses, golf club resignations and cancelled European vacations while others in "lower income groups" complained of fathers losing their jobs. A banner held up at the 1930 graduation ceremony read "this is the most distinguished parade of the unemployed so far this year."

And the anthology devotes an entire section to the celebrated economist-humourist Stephen Leacock with whom everyone seemed to want to claim acquaintance. There's Senator Goldenberg's Leacock memories, Senator Forsay's Leacock memories etc. They all remember fondly his tattered robe and how he hated Keynes and how he wasn't a socialist because all economists are socialists and therefore....

There's an essay on women's entry into the McGill medical school and into campus politics (a Debating Union topic for 1931 was Resolved: a woman's place is in the home). Then there's various rib-tickling anecdotes about residences, favourite professors, departments and administrators, but I got the impression that you sort of had to be there.

The most intriguing chapter deals with "Janitors — the students' friends." "A janitor, or 'building superintendent' as they're called today, was not only there to make the University run smooth but also gave the campus atmosphere and character," an essay explains. The janitors always had a kindly word for students who'd failed a course or congratulations for the one who'd led the class. They often turned "an honest penny" (sic) by selling students pencils or ancient textbooks. A janitor was powerful in campus politics and could often swing an election by endorsing a candidate.

A favourite of several writers was William Gentleman, caretaker of the Arts building for forty years, who used to protect frail females from the icy steps that the lecherous engineering students had hosed down in hopes of catching a glimpse of a cascading co-ed. The writer concludes with a touch of melancholy "I am glad that he didn't live to see what happened to the British empire he loved so well."

Happiness is always in the past or the future.

—Schopenhauer



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HONDA CITY

McGill leads intermediate technology

by Andrew Plank

Some of the most sophisticated research presently being conducted at McGill is in the engineering faculty's Brace Research Institute. However, the institute's work looks so deceptively simple that it has some trouble attracting the talented researchers it needs.

The institute was set up sixteen years ago primarily to examine the provision of water in arid areas. Since then it has been developing the intermediate technology needed to help supply and efficiently use water in many Third World countries.

According to the institute's Director of Field Operations Tom Lawand, "An 'appropriate intermediate technology' is one that is compatible with the human, material, and financial resources of a given community or society, yet is more effective and viable than the traditional technology it is replacing." This technology is typically based on indigenous materials and power resources, often solar and wind energy, which minimizes the content of imported materials.

Major James H. Brace, a noted consulting engineer, bequeathed McGill a large sum of money to set up the institute. Brace had travelled extensively in Third World countries designing bridges and, according to the institute's present Director of Research Operations George d'Ombain, was concerned with the "physical social problems" in those areas.

The institute was established in 1959 with its field testing station in Barbados. Some of the projects carried on there were the desalinization of water using solar energy, the development of the Brace windmill (presently the largest windmill for which blades can be bought commercially), the solar-drying of crops, solar cooking, and the solar heating of houses.

Later the institute moved its

headquarters to Macdonald College.

When an area, typically a rural village, has a technical problem to which the institute may be able to find solutions, it is up to that country's government to apply to the institute through some funding source, such as a church, the Canadian International Development Agency, or some United Nations agency.

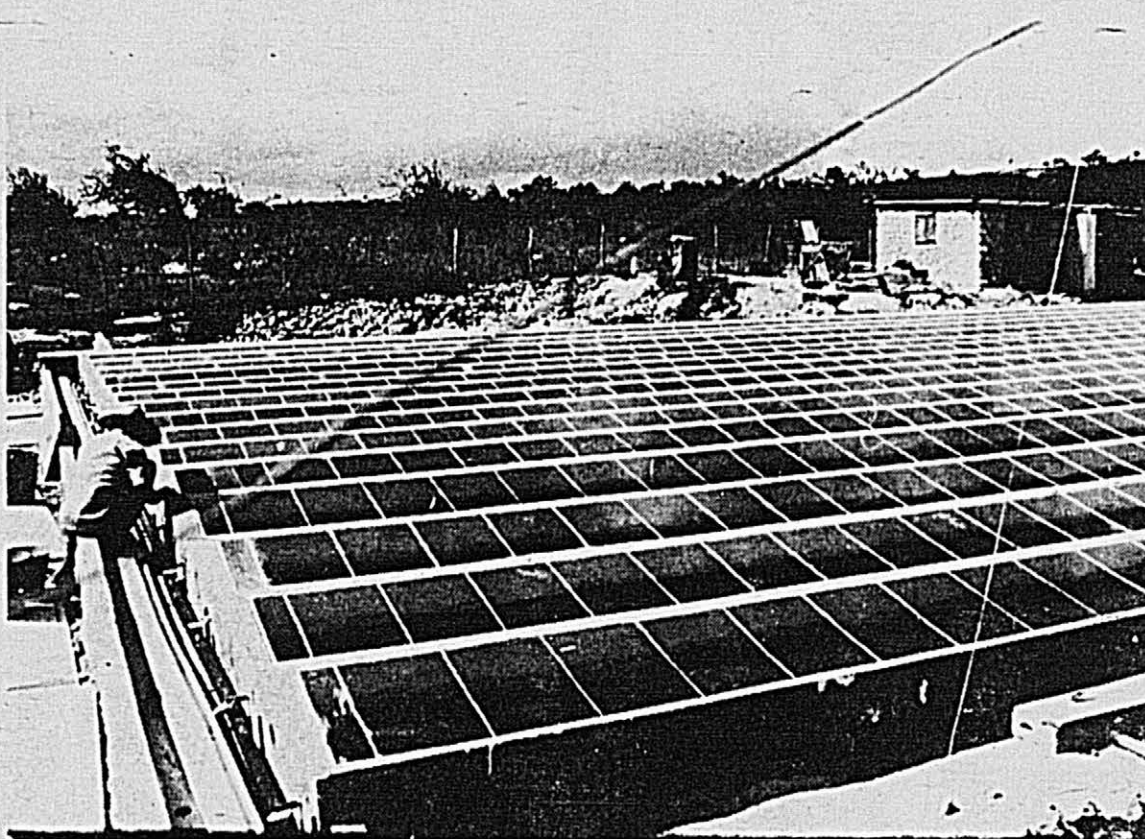
The institute's present research includes a house made of sulfur wastes, the Salomus rotor, heat storage, solar refrigeration, a closed-cycle propane fluid engine to be driven by a solar collector, a more efficient greenhouse, and a solar-storage salt pond.

The salt pond could be used to generate electricity for water pumps by taking advantage of thermal differences between its different water layers. Its development will require sophisticated techniques for which large computer facilities are needed, yet, like so many other projects in intermediate technology, when it is completed its operation will probably look very simple.

The institute is one of a number of locations around the world where intermediate, or appropriate, technology is being developed.

Economically underdeveloped areas, with poor transportation, limited access to fuels and little capital can benefit from the introduction of this technology. Intermediate technology of the right sort can actually spur the economic development of the rural villages into which it is introduced by enabling the community to be more self-reliant.

D'Ombain gave the example of a Haitian village that has quadrupled its original population of fifty while developing significantly since the installation of some solar stills to purify its water.



Solar still in Haiti.

D'Ombain said the political problems in many of these areas are "by no means small," but he added that as an engineer he feels the institute's job is to better people's lives through technology.

With the energy problems that the United States now

faces, NASA and other agencies have vastly increased their funding of research into unconventional energy sources. These agencies are now using some of the pioneering research of the Brace Research Institute. The institute also gets some 200 to 300 letters each week from

people asking about how they can solve their energy problems. D'Ombain said that no cheap solutions to energy problems at the family level yet exist. Capital costs are so great that fuel prices would have to triple to make the available solutions economical.

Comment

Technology for whom?

by Andrew Plank

Science and technology are the tools by which human society has learned to deal with the natural environment, to channel nature's forces to society's economic benefit.

As societies have evolved historically, political and economic power has shifted into the hands of those who own the means of production, those who control the application of scientific advancements towards economic ends. Since the industrial revolution and the rise of capitalism, technology has been applied towards those ends that have promised the biggest profits to a small class. As a result technology has been developed not to benefit society as a whole, but to benefit big business and its friends.

The social feedback system for deciding what technology is to be developed does not respond to society's needs, but rather to the profit motive of the capitalist class.

The feedback system is the Market.

In the Market those who must need the benefits of technology

are also those who can least afford them and who consequently have the least say in what kind of technology is to be developed. Such a system cannot meet the basic needs of society as a whole.

Nevertheless, popular belief still persists that technical solutions can be found to the world's social problems, problems that are essentially political.

Ecological problems caused by corporate interests are attributed to "stupidity" and "carelessness" rather than being analyzed as a result of the fundamental contradiction between corporate and social interests.

Intermediate technology

Intermediate technology (see the other article on this page) is not without its benefits, especially if it is put to public, rather than commercial use. As a matter of fact, from the technical point of view it has a lot of advantages—it is ecologically sane, it doesn't tax non-renewable natural resources, etc.

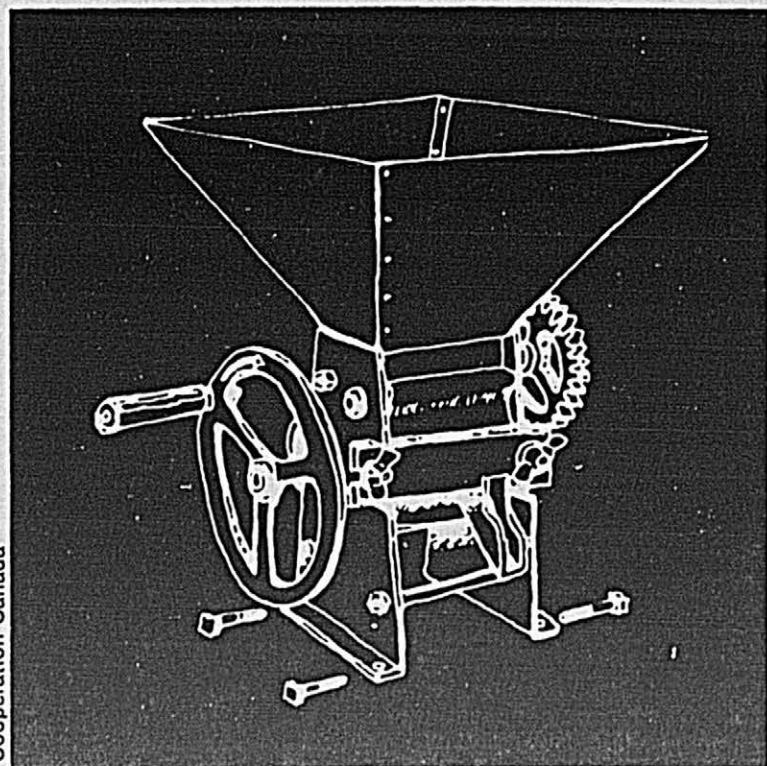
Nevertheless, looking behind the reasons its development is

being encouraged by the Canadian International Development Agency and some of the hindrances it faces in being implemented can be enlightening.

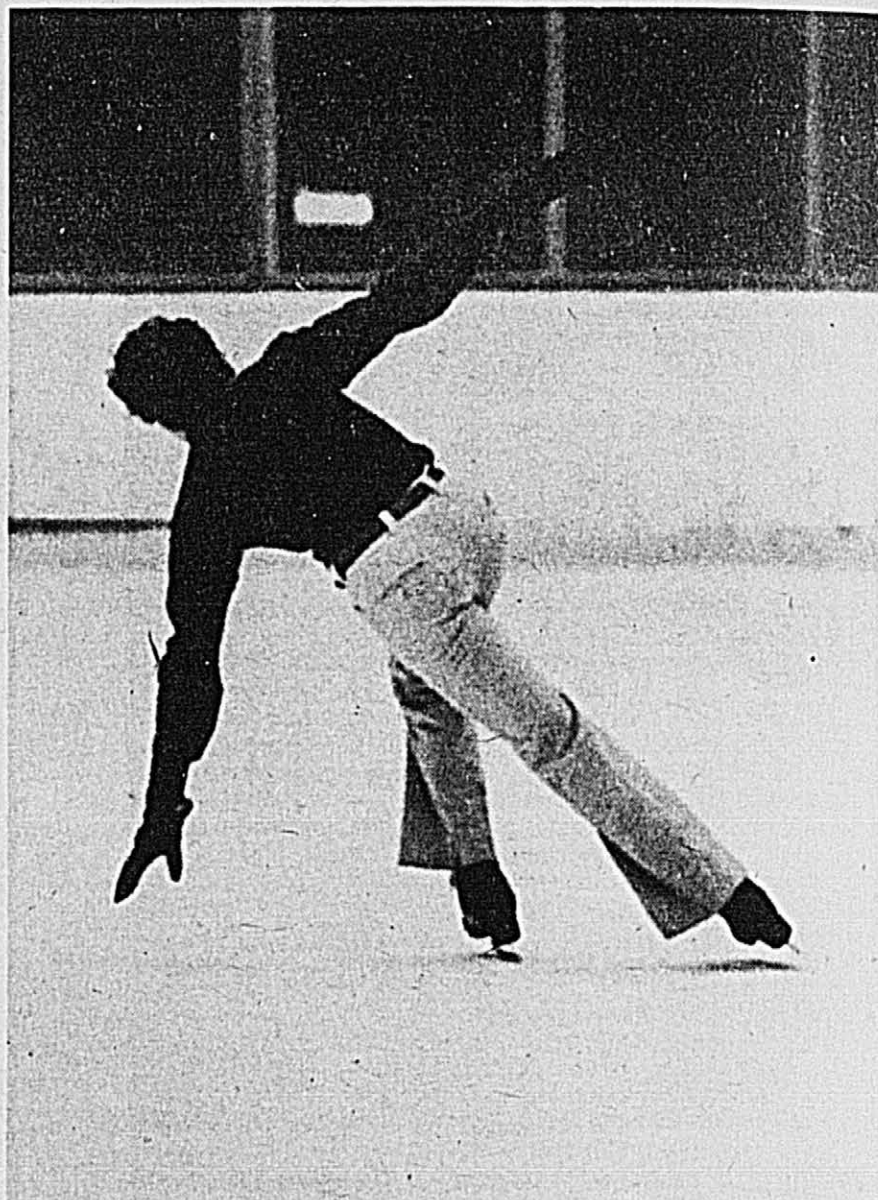
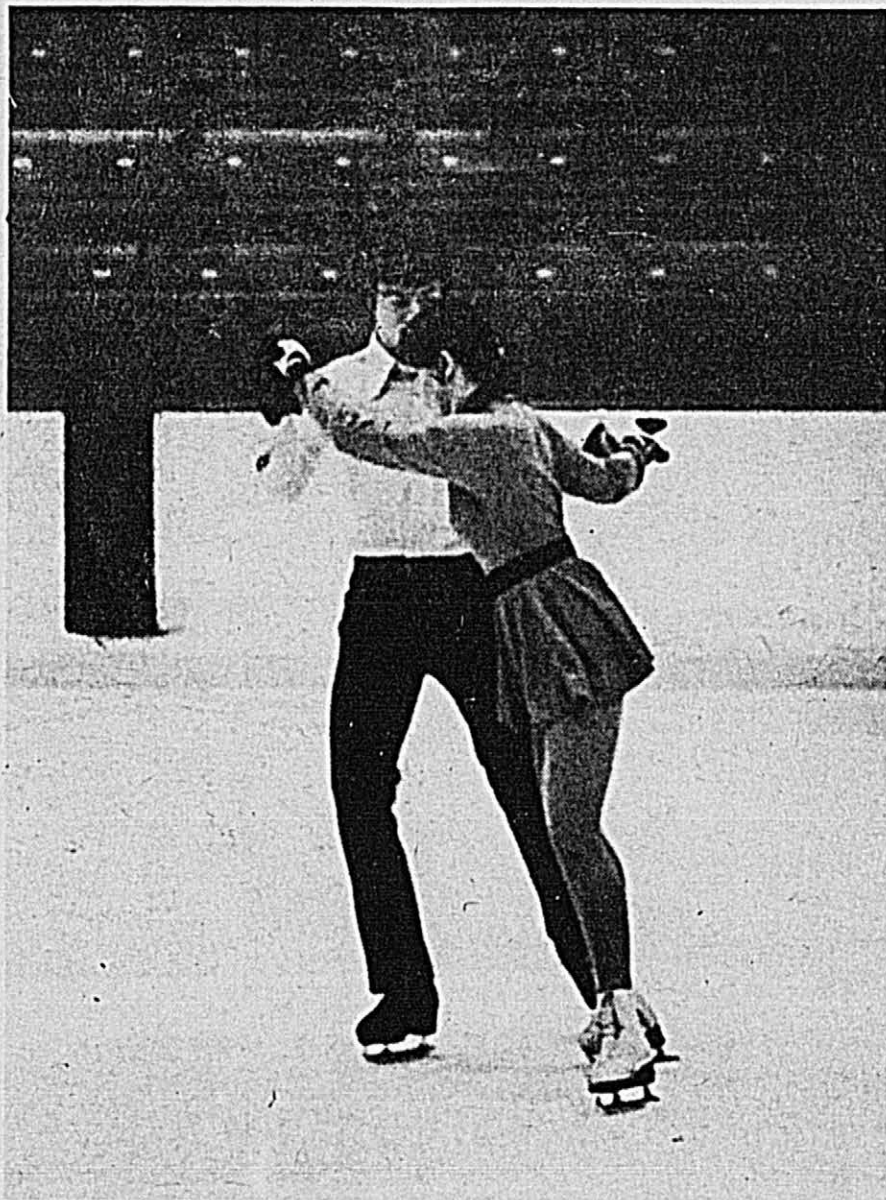
Before the development of intermediate technology many Third World countries only had capital-intensive technologies developed in capitalist countries available to them. A United Nations report was highly critical of these transfers of technology to the underdeveloped countries. It showed that these transfers resulted in "widespread and increasing unemployment and underemployment, growing internal inequalities and social tensions and stagnation in the traditional (typical rural) sector." The conclusion was that appropriate or intermediate technology had to be developed.

One specialist in the field of intermediate technology has stated that one of the methods in developing an appropriate technology "is to modify existing practices, at the technical or economic level, so that production may be increased."

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A coffee pulper of this type is suitable for use on small plantations particularly where water is scarce.



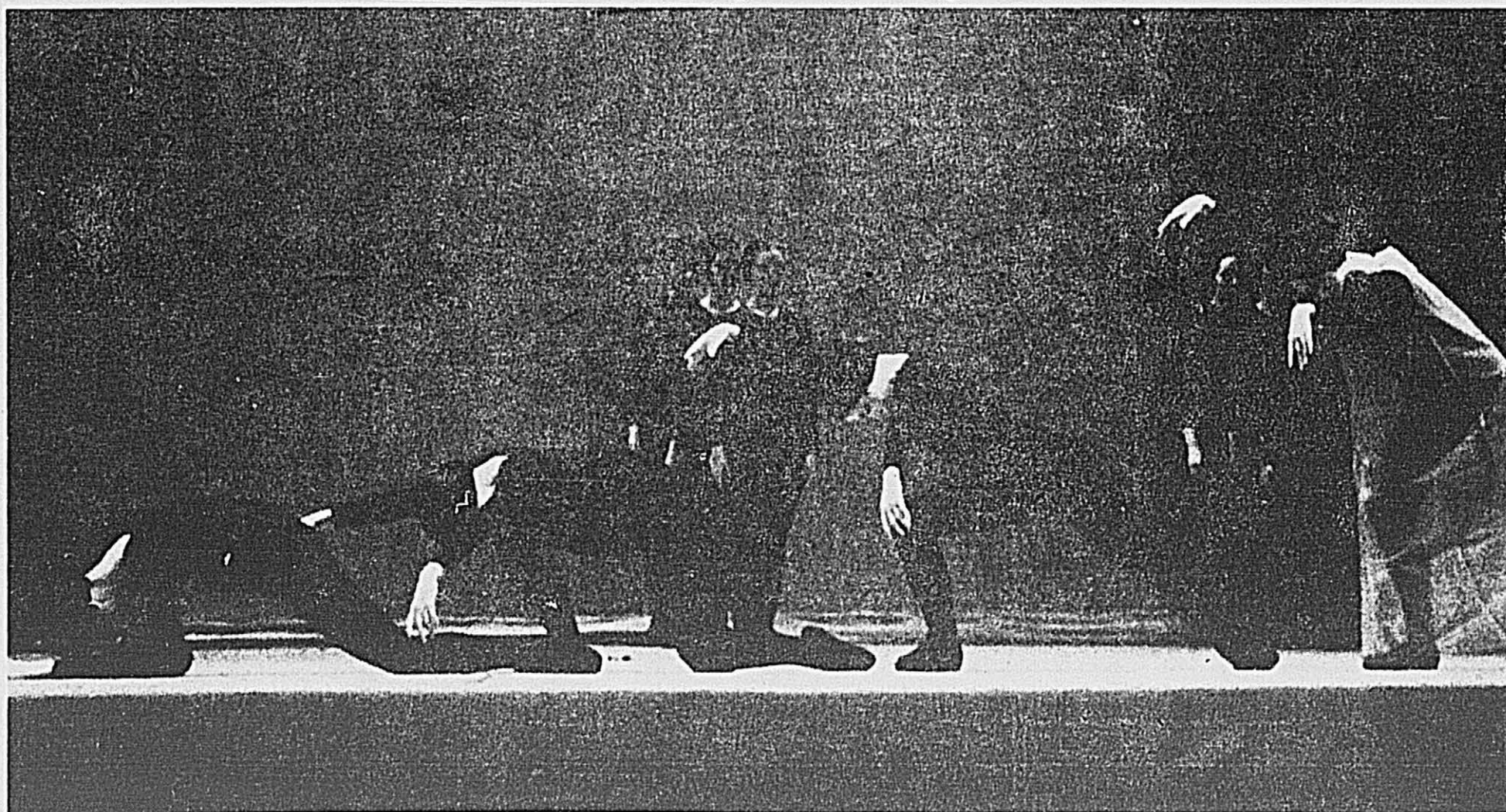
photos by Dana E. Blauzdziunas





Movement

photos by Dana E. Blauzdziunas



Music faculty settles into new home...

by Deborah Sullivan

Music has historically been a vagabond at McGill. From a tiny room at R.V.C. it was scattered to little villas around the campus, and then came back to the R.V.C. site. Never really given the respect it deserves, music at McGill has been depreciated by the inadequate rooms and halls it has been housed and performed in.

On April 10, however, after 70 years of wandering and growing, it will finally settle into a new, permanent home equipped with every imaginable acoustical convenience. In the new Maurice Pollack Concert Hall music will finally be heard, felt, and experienced as it should be. Here the technical and artistic perfection that performers strive for will be fully realized.

First good theatre

Indeed, the new music hall is the first truly professional theatre for performing arts that McGill has ever constructed. It represents both a triumph for modern architecture and engineering and a sure symbol of hope for those who have feared the decline of culture in Montreal.

Unlike Redpath or Moyse Hall, where sound is distorted and lost, the new hall is designed specifically for music. Every angle and beam has been painstakingly devised to contribute to a total acoustical effect.

The prominent triangular structures that line the side walls and the box-like patterns against the stage and rear walls are not decorations but reflectors and deflectors that keep sound evenly distributed throughout the room. Likewise, the modulated pattern of the ceiling and the orange panels suspended over the stage serve to reflect and further clarify every note. The sound is sealed in by the walls which are soundproofed with an interior layer of plaster.

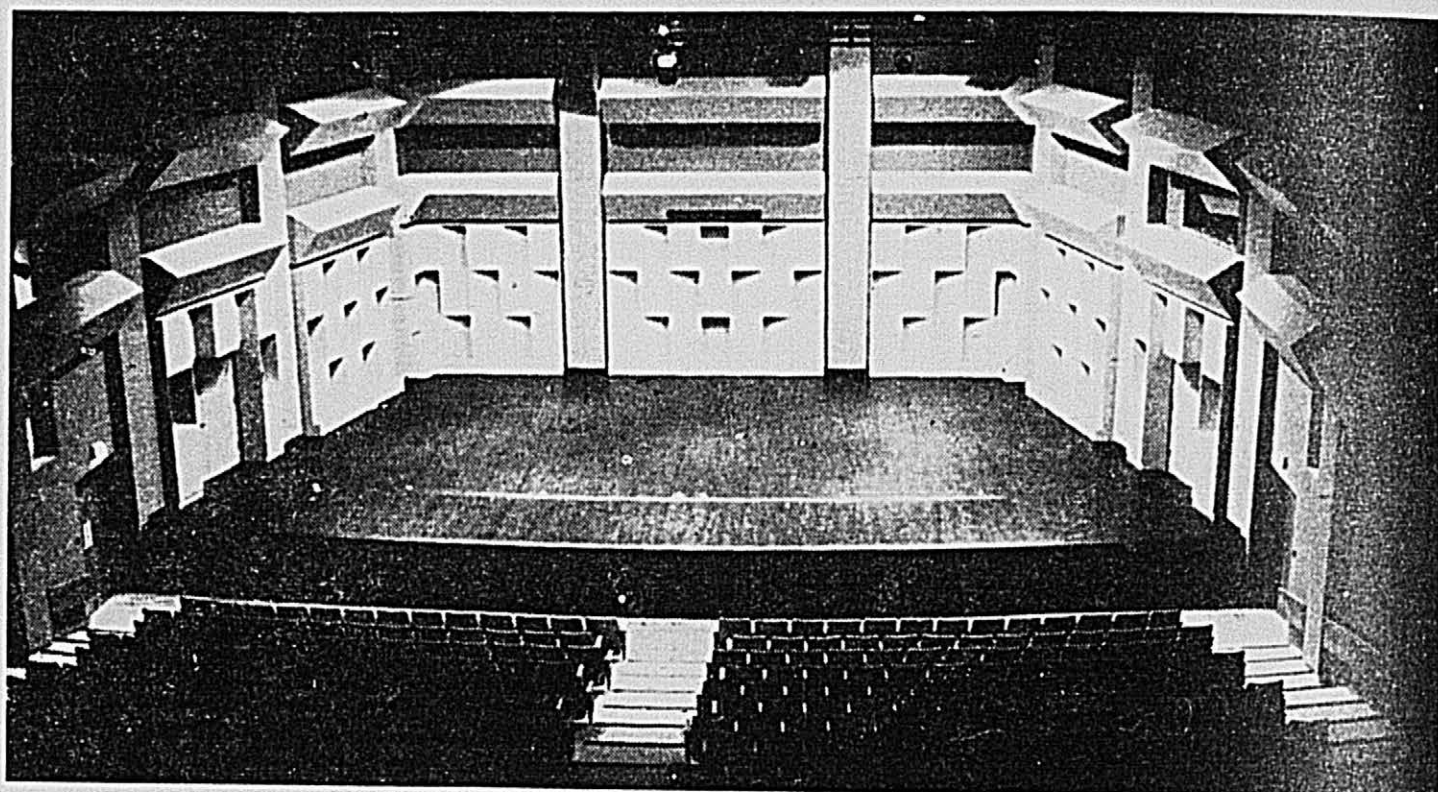
Besides these characteristics the designers included many special features to accommodate the varied needs of the music faculty. The stage reflectors are movable and can be used to provide a tight acoustical shell for small groups of performers. An orchestra pit with a removable cover will hold 30 musicians and leave the stage free for singers and dancers.

Room for growth

The lighting and sound systems are designed for flexibility. There are two main control rooms from which light and sound will be operated. Both direct and reflected light as well as many unusual options will be available to the light man. Suspended from the ceilings are a number of "cat walks" where special light and sound devices can be placed.

The designers left much room for future expansion of the facilities. Provision has been made for installation of sound amplification and recording systems in the main hall. Numerous places for microphones, amplifiers, and extra lighting will be available for electronic compositions requiring multi-channel sound sources. A sophisticated recording studio, complete with control room and rehearsal room, will be finished next year when the complex sound equipment is installed.

When this music center is completed it will be one of the most advanced concert facilities available. As Professor Helmut Blume, Dean of Music, has said: "Drapeau did it for the city with Place des Arts; now we're doing it for McGill."



Stacy Johnston

...as it marks its 70th year

by Deborah Sullivan

Leaving McGill's main campus and entering the music faculty is like coming into a cosy, fire-lit room from a bitter, snowy blizzard. The feeling of warmth and closeness is noticeable after the impersonal atmosphere in which Arts and Science students live and supposedly learn.

The air at the music faculty vibrates not with endless equations and formulae but with the refreshing melodies and rhythms of fugues, chorales, and jazz tunes. The first thing you pass in the faculty is the Common Room where students relax and talk between classes, rehearsals, and practising. Rarely do you see anyone sitting isolated, for all the students seem to know each other. Indeed, there seems to be present here the closeness of a family.

Seventieth birthday

Next month the "McGill music family" will celebrate its seventieth year of existence. The opening of the new Pollack concert hall will bring past and present students and faculty together for a month-long celebration of the birth of music at McGill.

Music actually originated at McGill in 1899 at Royal Victoria College. At the turn of the century R.V.C. was not just a dorm but a complete college for women, separated from the main McGill campus.

The building that is now occupied by the music faculty was then used for classrooms to instruct the young ladies in the liberal arts.

The man who donated R.V.C., the illustrious Lord Strathcona, was both pro-women's liberation and a music lover as well. In 1899 he decided the college should hire a musician to instruct the young ladies in this discipline. Strangely enough, Strathcona secretly hoped that men would be excluded from the study of music. Weary of seeing women dominated by men in other areas he wanted to give the women one field in which they could

excel without male interference. So in 1899 Clara Lichtenstein, a student of Franz Liszt, was hired to teach the women of R.V.C. Miss Lichtenstein—who can rightly be called the patron saint of McGill music—at first gave only practical lessons, then gradually added music theory, history, and composition. Quietly she worked to expand the music program at R.V.C. until it was finally obvious that music instruction could no longer be handled by one person or confined to one room in R.V.C.

Rapid growth

In 1904 McGill inaugurated the first official music school, the "Conservatorium of Music." The administration, however, did not feel obligated to give the new school a building of its own, so the conservatory was scattered around the outskirts of the main campus in small houses on McTavish St. and University Ave. Consequently, music students found themselves running from one end of the campus to the other to get to classes.

Despite this inconvenience the conservatory grew rapidly. In 1920 the upper levels of instruction split from the lower and became known as the "music faculty." Elementary instruction remained at the conservatory.

By the 1960s the little houses containing the music faculty were practically bursting at the seams. Enrollment had grown from 50 in 1904 to more than 500. Furthermore, there was no real concert hall where the students' hard work could really be appreciated.

Grant for a hall

Finally in 1966 a solution seemed imminent when the Maurice Pollack Foundation made a substantial grant for the building of a concert hall. However, the grant stipulated the hall must be constructed in an existing building. Music faculty administrators considered R.V.C. as a possibility; now that women

were studying with men at McGill, the classrooms and auditorium at the college were rarely used. At this time, also, enrollment in the residence had dropped substantially, making R.V.C. administrators more than willing to see a change.

Legal and architectural complications delayed the move for a full six years. Permission to remodel R.V.C. had to be obtained from the present Lord and Lady Strathcona. It was not until 1972 that the music faculty finally moved back into its original home at R.V.C. The west side of the building has since been renamed the Strathcona Music Hall. It was decided to build the R.V.C. cafeteria under the new music hall instead of above it as originally planned. Construction finally began in 1972, and the cafeteria was completed last year. The more complex music hall took another year to finish.

Free concerts

Its opening next month roughly coincides with the music faculty's seventieth anniversary; thus the two are being celebrated together. April is "Music Month" at McGill, with 33 free concerts scheduled for each day of the month.

Students, faculty, and alumni will be on hand to perform a wide array of music composed and loved by past McGill musicians. Showing off both the acoustical perfection of the new concert hall and the accomplishments of the faculty, all types of music will be presented. Classical, jazz, opera, modern, and electronic music will be performed by soloists, chamber groups, orchestras, big bands, and choirs.

So the new hall is the crowning glory of seven decades of dedication to the creation of music. The spirits of Clara Lichtenstein and Lord Strathcona are sure to be present adding their applause to show approval of the accomplishments of their followers.

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Like it or not, foreign ownership in Canada is growing

by Joan Shields

Canadians are becoming increasingly aware of the all-encompassing influence the United States has over Canada, both culturally and financially. The financial domination makes U.S. foreign ownership as much a Canadian symbol as the maple leaf and beaver.

Many studies have been carried out to estimate the extent of foreign investment in Canada and the findings are staggering: at the end of 1971, foreign investment in Canada of all types was estimated by Statistics Canada to be over \$54.6 billion, up from \$49 billion in 1970.

The Economic Council of Canada predicts that the rate of foreign investment in Canada will more than double in the next eight years. Canada, says the council, will not generate enough savings to finance the needed growth in productive capacity over that period.

Canada has more foreign ownership than any developed nation in the world by far, much to the detriment of most Canadians:

1. Foreign capital now contributes almost nothing to the net Canadian Gross National Product.

2. Foreign firms in Canada have long been exporting substantially more than they have been importing into Canada. 3. About 80 percent of all of the growth capital to the U.S. than they have been importing into Canada. For most of the of foreign ownership in Canada since 1960 has been accomplished with the use of Canadian funds: retained earnings, depreciation and other allowances, and other large pools of accumulated capital.

How does this affect the average Canadian? Statistics Canada reported that in 1972 Canadian oil companies paid \$150 million in taxes to the federal government, while their tax deductions that same year totalled \$820 million. The National Council of Welfare's 1974 report states that roughly 35 percent of Canadians earn an income insufficient to meet the needs of their families and are, consequently, dependent on social security programmes for their support. Nevertheless, these people are forced to pay taxes.

The multinational corporations who exploit Canadian resources have their excessive profits distributed amongst their shareholders, largely foreigners, rather than use them to relieve the

economic burden of Canadians.

Tax loopholes

While foreign controlled Canadian firms are forced to pay taxes, they can take advantage of several loopholes in the corporate tax structure. One major tax advantage is the remission of licensing and royalty fees to the foreign parent. These fees are not subject to Canadian tax. Through generous concessions such as depletion, accelerated depletion, investment allowances, and capital cost allowances, our tax laws result in outrageously low effective tax rates in the resources industry, thus steering investment (by Canadians) away from employment-creating manufacturing and service industries. For instance, in 1971, Canadian metal mining firms paid taxes on only 13.5 percent of the profits reported to shareholders.

Furthermore, foreign corporations draw out of Canada many hundreds of millions of dollars every year through transfer pricing. Transfer pricing is a business practice that multinational corporations use to take profit (before the Canadian government can tax it) out of Canada and relocate it in other countries where the taxes are lower. The loss of tax revenue from these profits results in high rates of taxation for Canadian citizens and corporations.

Canada "invites" dependency

Canada is one of the most liberal countries in the world in terms of controls on foreign investment. Except for some restrictions on foreign ownership in a few sectors of our economy such as broadcasting, financial institutions and uranium mining, the federal government has done very little to regulate foreign investment. It created the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA) which is limited at present to screening foreign takeovers of Canadian corporations and disallowing the takeover only if significant benefit cannot be shown to the Canadian economy. However, the FIRA doesn't release its findings, so it's doubtful it will have any effect at all upon the accelerating growth of foreign control of the Canadian economy.

In the area of trade, 81 percent of our exports and 84 percent of our imports were between Canada and the United States. This situation in which Canada relies so heavily upon U.S. trade is dangerous in that Canada becomes totally dependent upon the economic climate in one other country. It also makes it virtually impossible for Canadian governments to curb inflation if the U.S. inflation rate is high.

Another threat to Canadian autonomy is in the area of the trade union movement. Of the total organized labour force, 61 percent were members of international unions. The amount of Canadian autonomy within these American based unions varies from almost complete freedom to complete subjugation.

The extent of foreign ownership in Canada

Manufacturing Industries	57.4 percent
Mining Industries	55.5 percent
Oil and Gas Wells, Coal Mines	82.5 percent
Petroleum Refining	99.5 percent

Approximately 80 per cent of foreign-owned industry on average is under American control. Specific industries where American control is particularly high include:

Automobiles, trucks, and parts	96 percent
Rubber products	98 percent
Aluminum	100 percent
Electrical apparatus	67 percent

Many of the facts and figures used in this article were taken from the August-September 1974 edition of the *Independence, the Magazine of the Committee for an Independent Canada*.

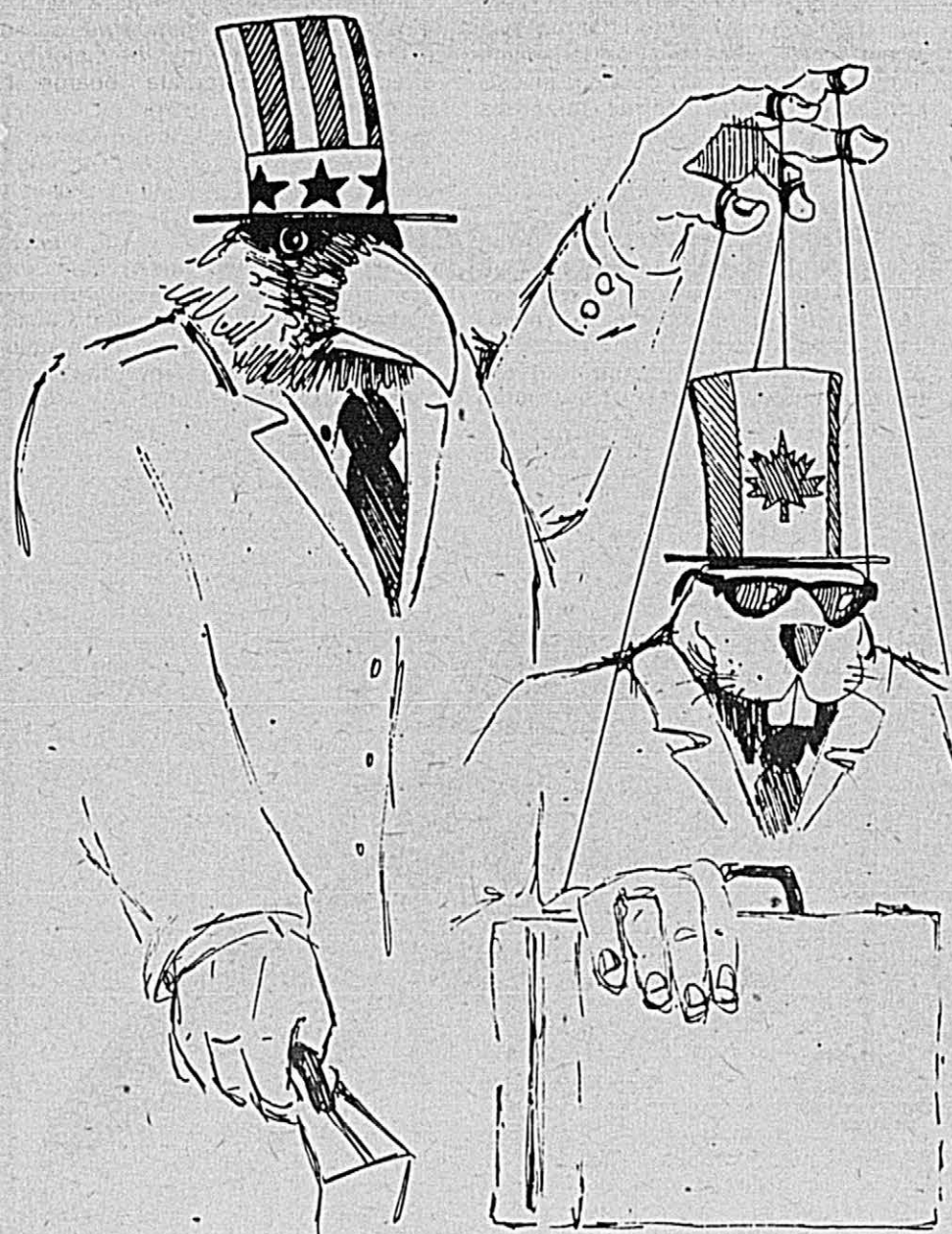
US-controlled research

The connection between foreign direct investment and the development of technology in Canada has negative implications for the Canadian research and development capability. Because of the high degree of foreign ownership and control in Canadian primary and secondary industry, much of the research and development work is done in the head offices of these foreign concerns. As a result, Canadian research and development has been seriously retarded.

In the past decade, Canadian popular opinion on restricting foreign investment in Canada has changed significantly. In a Gallup poll conducted in 1964, 46 percent of Canadians favoured restrictions on foreign investment in Canada, while 69 percent were in favour of these controls last year.

Canadians are now waking up to the fact that the USA has a dangerously powerful control over Canadian industry, business and livelihood. It's become clear that the U.S. is concerned with its own interests, regardless of the expense and environmental destruction visited on Canada. This has been especially true in the case of James Bay and the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline.

The degree to which Canadian people and resources are manipulated by the United States is tremendous. Whether we can extricate ourselves from our uncomfortable relationship with the U.S. remains to be seen.



Canadian independence, eh?

by Joan Shields

The particular non-identity that has characterized Canadians for so long is being replaced by a new pride in Canadian history and culture. Most Canadians grew up feeling defensive about their country, and envied the pizzazz the United States seemed to have. When the U.S. image was tarnished with crime, ghettos, Vietnam and Nixon, Canadians took stock of their relatively wholesome society and began to search for a "national identity."

While people like Stompin' Tom Connors and Pierre Burton cashed in on the new wave of nationalism, others were more concerned about the cloistering intimacy between Canada and the United States. Such a group is the Committee for an Independent Canada (CIC), a movement that wants to guarantee Canada's distinctive social and political development.

In its first statement of purpose, the CIC called for restrictions on foreign investment in Canada, increased Canadian content in the media, and special attention paid to Canadian studies in school.

Canadians became acquainted with the CIC five years ago when it circulated a petition in support of its statement of purpose. Then a small organization, the CIC toured the country signing up members and drumming some pro-Canada feeling. The time was ripe: 170,000 signed the petition that was presented to Prime Minister Trudeau.

According to Sheila Bresaller, former chairperson of the CIC's Ottawa branch and present editor of the *Independence*, (CIC's bimonthly magazine) the CIC's respectability was challenged right from the beginning. "The press attacked us as being rabid nationalists and communists." The CIC states emphatically that it is not a nationalist or an anti-American organization. "We're in favour of Canadianism," said Bresaller.

While the CIC was anxious to have roots among average Canadians, its first members included such well-heeled notables as Senator Keith Davey, publisher Mel Hurtig, Claude Ryan, and politicians Flora McDonald, Judy Lamarsh and Warren Allman. More than anything, the CIC, which has reached a membership of 10,000, seems to have roots in the establishment.

What main areas does the CIC focus on? "We concentrate on public speaking engagements, especially high schools. Students are always receptive to ideas on Canada," says Bresaller. A lot of time also goes into studying the extent of foreign ownership in Canada, and what the implications of this ownership means to Canadians.

An end to privileges

In a policy conference in 1972, the CIC called for an end to the special tax privileges of resource-based industries; the screening of all outside acquisitions of Canadian business; a stop to the sale of Crown lands to non-residents; a national energy policy; and a national industrial strategy that would reduce Canadian reliance on foreign investment.

Daryl Logan, executive director of the CIC says that he's "gotten bad reaction from government officials and Canadian

businessmen. Sometimes foreign businessmen and politicians want to meet us and learn about the CIC's policies, but our own civil servants call us a bunch of radicals."

The CIC sees foreign ownership as the greatest threat to Canadian independence and is offering strategies to Canadianize large foreign corporations. "We could give these businesses a number of years in which to sell their controlling shares to Canadians. If it was done gradually, the market wouldn't be flooded, and many middle-income (\$20,000) Canadians could buy these shares and make a profit."

The Canadian government doesn't share the CIC's eagerness to restrict foreign ownership, though. In 1973, the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs drew up Bill C132, a brief that reveals the government's position on Canadian economic autonomy.

An inadequate Bill

The CIC criticized the Bill saying that it didn't even come close to achieving Hon. Alastair Gillespie's own stated objectives: "(1), to support the development of strong Canadian-held business enterprises; (2), to ensure that future foreign takeovers and the establishment of new foreign-held businesses will be of significant benefit to Canada; (3), to help arrest and reverse the increasing degree of foreign control of our economy; (4), to contribute to the development of a distinctive Canadian identity."

In assessing the inadequacy of the Bill, the CIC stressed in a brief to the government "the lack of provision for the stimulation of Canadian enterprise. The Bill puts off to an unknown date the screening of new foreign business enterprises in Canada; barely touches the expansion of existing foreign controlled business in Canada; initiates no mechanism to determine the benefit or harm to Canada by foreign controlled

corporations operating here; and astonishingly leaves unscreened the foreign takeover of many small, dynamic Canadian-owned companies. Thus, the Bill will in no way reduce the current disastrously high levels of foreign economic control in Canada, let alone stop continued annual growth of this foreign ownership and control."

Bill C132 shows clearly that the Canadian government is intent on preserving the status quo in terms of foreign ownership. Does the government then represent the interests of big business, or the interests of the average Canadian? "It's not that simplistic," replies Logan. "Change has to occur in the government, but more important, change must occur in people. Our job is to educate people. We're combatting the slowness of change and all the people who are negative to new ideas, yet the strides we've made in the past five years are enormous."

CIC members are quick to spot any progressive moves on the part of politicians for stricter controls on foreign investment. Bresaller points out that Mitchell Sharp and John Turner are speaking in favour of CIC policies more than before, and says "a significant number of the cabinet ministers are receptive to these changes."

While some federal politicians are now making pro-Canadian statements they would never have uttered five years ago, it's also important to note that in a recent survey, 69 per cent of Canadians favour restrictions on foreign investment. And liberal cabinet ministers would like to be re-elected.

Benefits for Canadians?

Although the CIC doesn't make claims that it will right all the ills in Canadian society, one wonders how its goals will be of benefit to rank-and-file Canadians. If an American-owned textile factory on St. Lawrence was bought out by Canadians how would it effect the woman

working at her machine? Bresaller says she doesn't know.

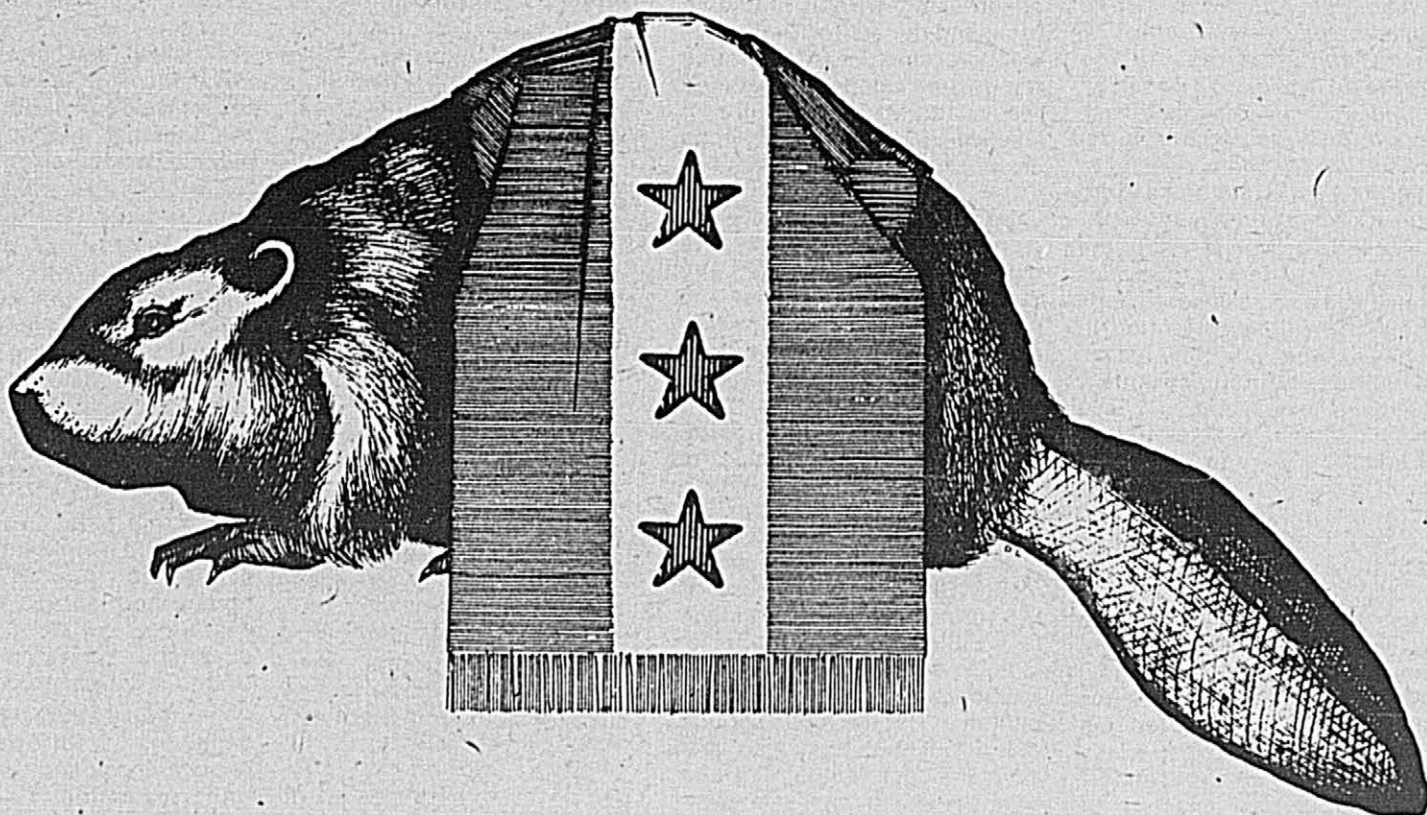
Because the CIC is a relatively new movement, and because its founding members ranged from Senators to millionaires to editors of the commercial press, the word socialism rarely creeps into interviews, much less CIC policy literature. While trying to be a non-partisan movement, the CIC draws up detailed reports on the state of the Canadian economy and hopes that bureaucrats take notice rather than work on goals that would immediately relieve the burden of 37 per cent of Canadians who, according to the National Council of Welfare's 1974 report, live in a state of poverty.

In an effort to present itself as a respectable and well-groomed organization, the CIC's direction is slightly out of focus. The CIC wants to appeal to the broad spectrum of Canadians, but bread-and-butter questions like: "How will Canadian independence benefit me?" are answered by Logan starting with "It's difficult to explain," and ending with a 10 minute explanation of fine points in Canadian and U.S. economies.

It's doubtful that CIC will become a popular movement if its energies center on substituting a boss of one nationality for a boss of another nationality.

Since the CIC started five years ago, there have been small victories. A few Canadian labour unions have become independent and legislation was passed in Ontario to ensure that the majority of directors on corporate boards be Canadians, among others.

What the CIC has failed to achieve is broad-based support among Canadians who not only want to challenge American big-business holdings in Canada, but also want to get a bigger share of the pie for themselves. In order to get this popular support, the Committee for an Independent Canada may well have to ask itself if changing bosses will really improve the lot of working Canadians.





"Quebec: the Texas of the North"

by Bill Wolfertz

"Cheap hydropower plus an abundance of minerals and timber is making Quebec hum. With the new wealth has come another prized commodity — political stability."

That quote comes from an article in the March 1 issue of Forbes, a "respected" American business magazine, in an article entitled "Quebec: the Texas of the North."

American business views Canada as a treasure chest of energy and resources. All you have to do is to buy off Canadian politicians, cut Canadian business in on a small piece of the action, throw some scraps to Quebec and suppress the workers when they get "uppity."

Forbes, and presumably the whole American business community, is relatively happy about the Quebec situation in general, especially the Quebec government's efforts to attract foreign investment. "Says Quebec Prime Minister Robert Bourassa: 'I'm known as being favorable to U.S. investment.'" Quite an understatement . . .

Forbes seems to find it indicative of the progress in Quebec that a French-Canadian prime minister can make such a statement. This shows Forbes' basic ignorance of Quebec and Canada in general. Quebec has always been interested in attracting foreign, especially American investment. Duplessis was the best example of this. He literally gave away huge timber and mineral concessions

in northern Quebec.

The Iron Ore Company of Canada, owned by U.S. Steel, which has iron ore and shipping interests in Quebec, received a huge concession without any requirement to process any of the ore in Quebec. That explains why there is no smelter in Quebec — the ore is shipped out and processed in the U.S. The only requirement that the company had to fulfill was to cough up several hundred thousand dollars for Duplessis' election slush fund. Though things aren't done so blatantly today, the unequal nature of Quebec-U.S. financial dealings are basically unchanged.

New investment

Some of the new development projects that Forbes is enthusiastic about are the James Bay project, (and the possibility that a uranium enrichment plant may be built as part of it if Quebec can get the financing, probably from Europe), Mirabel Airport ("slated to be bigger than the massive Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport").

"U.S. businessmen weren't slow in noticing the changed mood. Since 1971 a score of U.S. firms have poured in close to a billion dollars . . ."

As examples of U.S. investment, Forbes lists the \$200 million in Hydro-Quebec bonds that Prudential Insurance and John Hancock Mutual and Life have "snapped up;" we were told previously by the Quebec government that at least

Hydro-Quebec would remain free from foreign influence and control.); ITT Rayonier Quebec's \$500 million to build three pulp mills (the story of ITT's massive timber concession, larger than many American states and most European countries, has already been the subject of several feature articles in Montreal newspapers).

The sharks move in

American business has its eye on Quebec resources. Referring to James Bay, Forbes says, "It's costing \$12 billion. The payoff: cheap power and an abundance of jobs. In 1985 La Grande will produce enough electricity to supply New York City for a year." And, " . . . the government-owned Hydro-Quebec is pledged to sell New York up to 800,000 kilowatts a day, an amount that could easily grow as Quebec's demand peaks in winter and falls in summer when New York most needs power." So, we are to be placed at the disposition of New York. Since America's appetite for energy and resources is insatiable, it seems that Canada has been assigned the role of hewer of wood and drawer of water.

"Political stability"

"It wasn't long ago when Quebec was going to pull out of Canada, set up an independent Quebec Libre and send all foreigners packing — after seizing their investments, of course."

"Whatever happened to the

separatists? It's a hopeful story: Put bread on the kitchen table, recognize legitimate cultural aspirations, and the guns disappear, the extremists become isolated. The separatist cause isn't much of a vote catcher today." The article then says that the Liberal Party won 102 out of 110 seats in the National Assembly, while the Parti Quebecois won only 6. But it doesn't mention that almost all political commentators state that if an election were held now, it is almost certain that the PQ would win. The quiet efforts to remove Bourassa as leader of the Liberals are designed to make it highly unlikely that the PQ will win the next election.

In regard to Bourassa's approach to labour, it says that in 1972 "He won a crucial showdown with labour by sending three leaders to jail when they defied a 'back to work' court injunction."

"Prosperity has not solved all the problems. Wage settlements of 15 percent are commonplace. Organized crime runs some unions, and labour everywhere is militant. Workers at United Aircraft bombed homes and burned cars in a year-long strike." What a simplistic "analysis" of the United Aircraft struggle!

"Paradoxically Quebec is now benefiting from its former backwardness and its flirtation with separation. During the americanization of the Canadian economy in the fifties and

sixties, U.S. firms largely bypassed Quebec . . . American investment went mostly to the auto and appliance industries in Ontario, which are especially feeling the effects of recession.

"And there's still the French Question. Last year French replaced English as the working language of the province. For business it meant promoting French-Canadians and hiring costly translators. This naturally alarms Montreal's English-speaking Protestant minority, some of whose members see a vision of another Northern Ireland when Bourassa says, 'There now clearly is a French state on our continent.'"

Wondering whether Quebec is still a good place for U.S. investment, Forbes says, "The answer must be a guarded yes. Quebec likes the greenbacks for the jobs they bring . . ."

Forbes ends its article by saying, "But would you play the game any differently if you had cheap power, rich resources, a big pool of labour and a culture to protect?"

The Forbes article is a good example of the U.S.'s complete ignorance of what is happening in Quebec and across Canada. In addition, it shows an attitude of naivete, arrogance, condescension toward Quebec's legitimate demands, and betrays an anti-labour bias. It is a vulgar example of self-satisfied, complacent and aggressive American imperialism.

In Concert:**Montreal
Jazz Ensemble**

by Zee Crocker

Last week two jazz ensembles performed in Montreal. One, renowned, respected and touring, the other virtually unknown, stationary and hidden within McGill's own music department.

The Chuck Mangione Quartet vibrated the walls of In Concert with a style and texture only gained through years of practice. With only three other musicians Mangione captures the essence of "Sun Shuttle", a piece written to be performed with an orchestra. Mangione says, "Although we're missing about fifty-six musicians for this number, it really doesn't matter." The quartet played with such integrity that one hardly missed the orchestra.

Although with less professionalism than Chuck Mangione the student quintet playing at McGill last Wednesday displayed musical talent that was simple, clear, yet virtually unrehearsed. Abbey Sholzberg, bassist and leader of the group (which is nameless) provided a thick, sweet background which gave their first tune "A Little Taste", continuity. While their overall performance was not inspiring there were moments when innovation, the *raison d'être* of jazz became evident.

Jazz is an experience which, like wine, has a variety of tastes and subtle nuances which hinge on personal preference. Indeed, like wine, it has many different recipes for success. In interviews with Sholzberg and Mangione the different ways of approaching jazz became clear.

Sholzberg evolved from early rock and roll (the Beatles) through electric music to jazz based on more structured, semi-classical music at McGill. On the other hand, Mangione grew up with a melange of jazz and classical music, moved to basically classical schooling (Bach) and finally to his own free form jazz compositions.

Mangione and Sholzberg do not agree on the origins of jazz. "Jazz is a statement of the music that's happening at that particular time," Sholzberg says. "It's being rock influenced now. Herbie Hancock is just doing pop music in jazz." Mangione, argued, "No, no, no. I feel it's just the opposite. Jazz always leads to the popular music!"

Their views on what a student-teacher relationship should accomplish also diverge. Sholzberg, interested in a classical-technical background says his teacher Tom Lederer is "all I need right now — to get where I want to go." Mangione, seemingly disillusioned by his classical schooling at the prestigious Eastman School of Music where he "became not a



Chuck Mangione plays flugelhorn at 'In Concert.'

rebel, but an improviser of my own music," hopes to orientate his students toward improvisation. He wants "to get their (his students) feet wet." He realizes however that you can't teach 'improv'. "It's like teaching someone how to paint. You can only direct and suggest, not really teach as such."

In several areas, however, both musicians have similar ideas. Mangione observes that music composition — lyrics, thoughts and forms of melodies — all seem to just click without any apparent catalyst. "I don't see a beautiful sunrise, run to my piano and write a tune." Rather, he takes time out of his schedule to "just write." Abbey seems similarly inclined, "I write about changes, a direction or Jack of it. Anything that happens to strike my fancy at a particular moment."

What do you hope to bring to the musicians you play with? "I'm like a quarterback," says Mangione, "one who has the best backfield in the world." He doesn't wish to force or overpower any of the musicians he plays with — "we all complement each other." In a similar vein Sholzberg explains, "I hope to bring out the best of all the musicians I perform with. It's important to push, but it must not be overpowering — you must allow the group to play with continuity."

How do they feel about the music they play? "I think of music in colours," says Sholzberg. "When I play a bright chord, I see bright colours." Mangione however says, "I don't see music as colours. I just feel my music in my heart. Ever since I was very young I've

only felt two things in my heart — music and baseball."

Playing for money sometimes hinders a musician's style but Sholzberg says, "Right now it doesn't effect my style very much, but, I'm not playing so many gigs that it could get in the way. I have enough free time to do what I really like when I please. It's interesting though, I suppose that if I were signed to a contract my work might be somewhat limited."

Mangione is of the same mind. "Some contracts do tend to bind you to a particular aspect of your own style, but I'm very pleased with my new label (A&M). They give me a certain budget and I can do whatever I choose with it."

Feelings about today's jazz musicians evoke varying opinions. "I really admire most of them," says Sholzberg, "people like Stanley Clark and Ron Carter are doing things with a bass that wasn't even sure was possible. I hope that some time I'll be as inspired as they are." According to Mangione, "Most musicians are afraid to make any contact with the audiences they play to. They play mainly to themselves and not to the people. It's only when this changes, and I think it will, that music will move into a realistic realm."

Though not blatantly ambitious, both musicians have hopes for their futures. Abbey to get a group together, "a good group", record someday and just "take it as it comes." Chuck feels much the same way. I want to "just keep doing what I'm doing," some more recording, and become accepted by more and more people. "I must play for more people — that's the most important thing I can do."

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Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry

McGill: making a corporate deal

by Craig Toomey

"McGill's own Watergate," as one professor described McGill's Industrial Centre controversy, appears to be undergoing a re-examination by both the Administration and the corporate benefactors involved.

This was made clear at yesterday's Senate meeting during the debate over a Faculty of Arts Resolution to "review the circumstances surrounding the funding and academic preparation of the proposed Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry." (The motion was finally passed after being deferred at every meeting for the past two months.)

Principal Robert Bell indicated that the three corporations that initially pledged \$750,000 towards the establishment of the Centre—Bell Telephone, Northern Electric and Canadian Pacific—are "very close" to withdrawing their money altogether at this point. And Vice-Principal Dale Thomson (Planning) said that two new proposals for the Centre have now been drawn up which evidently differ quite drastically from the original plans formulated by Walter Balke of the Management Faculty.

These developments come after a semester of opposition to the proposed Centre by many academics not only to the way in which funds were handled by the McGill Development Program but also to the whole concept of the university doing research for regulated industry.

Contradictory explanations
Thomson yesterday presented what had been promised to be a "clarifying account" of the circumstances surrounding the proposed Centre. But his account seemed to have several contradictions.

Thomson explained that the project "arose out of approaches to the companies for financial assistance within the framework of the McGill Development Program." He said that the companies decided to contribute the money "exclusively" for the proposed Centre when Senate was not in session last summer, and that in October he asked all the relevant academic members and corporate representatives to come together "and decide on what method of procedure we should follow." But, the "economics department boycotted this meeting and we had to tell the corporations to wait."

Bell has said, however, that the president of Bell Telephone, Jean De Grandpre, told him at a private meeting last year that he would find \$700,000 for the McGill Development Program if it was used "exclusively" for the Centre. Bell accepted this offer, telling the Daily, "If you're offered money like that, you should accept it on the spot."

Subsequently, De Grandpre persuaded two other compan-



Principal Robert Bell

ies, Northern Electric and Canadian Pacific, to contribute \$250,000 each in several instalments—the first \$150,000 of which has already been put into the Development Fund's accounts.

Dean Robert Vogel of the Arts Faculty also said yesterday that the Economics Department did not boycott the preliminary meeting, but that Thomson sent all the relevant documentation to "the wrong man"—instead of sending it to the Chairman of the Department, A. Asimakopoulou, he sent it to the former chairman, John Weldon.

Thomson said that he called the initial meeting upon returning after the summer because he realised "that the proper academic input had not been realised." He was apparently referring to a letter sent by C.F. Harrington, chairman of the Development Program, to the three corporations assuring them that the money would be used "exclusively" for the proposed Centre. Thomson has said Harrington "stepped ahead of himself" by making such a commitment.

Bell said yesterday that the money has been sitting in the Program's account since that time, "earning interest—a perfectly normal procedure."

Thomson explained that after some time a sub-committee was formed and after several meetings early this year a preliminary proposal for the Centre was drawn up by Professor Balke outlining some of the areas of research it would undertake. He said that documentation of the matter was by this time available to anyone.

However, several weeks ago Thomson refused to release Balke's proposal to the Daily. He also indicated yesterday that Balke's plan has now been dropped and that two new proposals have been drawn up, one by himself, and one by Asimakopoulou.

Thomson said that describing these events as "a Watergate-type operation" is quite unfounded. "It is quite true that this matter was in a period of

gestation, but the reason for this is that I gave much importance to academic consultation." He added that "there are no secrets in this matter."

Thomson said that several government bodies have expressed interest in the proposed Centre and that he will now try to mold the two remaining plans into a working document. "Once we have done that, we will be ready to go up the proper ladders and come back to Senate with a final proposal—hopefully with dispatch." He added that "this is a bona fide enterprise for McGill and is still a great possibility."

"Illegal scheme"

Many academics do not seem to agree with Thomson. Peter Gutkind, who sponsored the Arts Faculty resolution with Weldon, has described the proposed Centre as "a sordid affair which may put the kiss of death on the concept of an open university." Weldon has called it "an illegal scheme initiated by administration and corporate heads."

Neither Bell nor Thomson could give an adequate explanation in answer to some of these charges. Bell has said only that "the shape of what is proposed is very vague, but if it comes into being the Centre will be primarily an educational program, and not a research one." He assured Senate once again yesterday "that the money will be sent back if it is not approved."

Thomson has remained equally vague, and has not attempted to explain the gut issues underlying the proposed Centre which have been brought up by many academics.

Critics: who rules the University?

What many opponents of the proposed Centre emphasize is that universities must above all function as independent institutions. They feel that projects such as the proposed Centre and policy papers such as "Elements for a Research Policy at McGill" pose a real threat to independence of thought and



Vice-Principal [Planning] Dale Thomson

action at the university.

An analogy with political fund-raising may help to clarify these criticisms. When a politician accepts donations from particular individuals, organizations or pressure groups, his ability to act independently is circumscribed. The larger the donation, the more dependent he becomes to the donor, and the less he is able to be a free agent. Hirschfeld proudly declares in his policy paper that "we are convinced that research flourishes only in a climate of liberty." If the liberty of a politician is reduced to the extent that he is dependent on specific pressure-groups who decide to support him financially, isn't the university also subject to such "bribery"?

It is quite clear that the McGill Development Fund is actively seeking as many endowments as possible from private industry (see page 27 opposite). Since no private corporation is in business for charity, the more successful the Development Fund is in attracting support, the more the university becomes dependent on it—particularly if, as in the case of the proposed Centre, continued support for projects depends upon McGill "supplying the goods" the donors are expecting. ("Subsequent payments will be made yearly after an assessment has been made on the progress of this project"—letter to G. Arnold Hart, Treasurer McGill Development Program, from Northern Electric.)

As important as the question of indebtedness due to soliciting funds from private enterprise, there is the related question of who exactly is making the key decisions which determine the direction the university is taking. If the rule book states that Senate has authority to decide whether a particular project is appropriate or not, then the decision-making should be the Senate's and not the Administration's. But in the case of the proposed Centre, Senate's approval of the project was neither sought nor

obtained. Indeed, the "checks were cashed" before Senate even knew about the project.

Conflicting interests

Either Senate is a decision making body or merely a rubber-stamp. A further analogy suggests itself: McGill administrators act very much as "managers" of a corporation. Profits, hopefully, are not their goal. Rather, their guiding principle would appear to be maximization of growth. If the administration are the managers, who are the stockholders? The university Senate, at least in academic matters. But also there's the Board of Governors, whose members are largely representative of private industry. Isn't this a potential conflict of interests?

When the interests of the Board of Governors (Jean de Grandpre is also a member of the B. of G.) point in one direction, and the advocates of an independent academic institution point in another, which way will the administration turn?

The whole matter of the proposed Centre offers the McGill community an indication of what the answer to this question may be.

It appears that the proposed Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry will now be going to an Academic Policy Committee for further review, but according to Bell "the resulting paper will probably be brief," with nothing new. Obviously, the administration is intent on playing down the affair to make it seem that it is the innocent victim of a few "technical slip-ups."

No matter what the end result will be, the Centre controversy has laid bare the workings of the university—its priorities, procedures and interests. "It is now clear," in the words of one Senator at yesterday's meeting, "what kind of community we're serving here."

C.F. Harrington on:

The art of selling a university

Sir William Dawson, one-time Principal of McGill, has a great-grandson he would be proud of — his name is Conrad Harrington. Few men in the upper echelons of the university have done as much as he to bring the business world to the very doorstep of McGill.

In the article printed below, Harrington's accomplishments as Chairman of the McGill Development Program are made crystal clear. The program has already raised about \$14 million of its targeted \$25.3 million, and in Harrington's own words, "the business community has been terribly good about it." In his efforts to "embrace our major corporations" Harrington quips "we have friends in all places. Hell, there's a lot of graduates living in Toronto now and all are in the right places in the business world."

Harrington is also in the right place to sell McGill to private enterprise. He is a distinguished businessman in his own right and sits not only on the B. of G. of the Royal Trust but also on that of McGill itself. Evidently he has brought his colleagues along with him to help run the Development Program — "Harrington points to the long list of people on the management committee and chairman's committee administering the program and notes that they include people from all walks of corporate life."

Harrington recently gained attention for his participation in raising \$750,000 for the proposed "Centre for the Study of Regulated Industry". (See opposite page). But Vice-Principal of Planning Dale Thomson alleges he "stepped ahead of himself" in this case, and Harrington has not been very eager to talk about his most recent achievement. In fact, he has refused to talk to Daily staffers about the pledges ever since they first came under public scrutiny. As one Development fund official put it, "we're keeping the whole thing under a tight lid."

Perhaps one could speculate that Harrington, busy man that he is, doesn't have the time to explain to the McGill community what he's planning to do with all that corporate money. Instead, he has to continue with his work, and give promos to the Star's business section for the advancement of the fund. For him, questions of academic freedom, independent research, university autonomy etc. are insignificant. His "life task" is to ensure that university and business work hand in hand for the same interests . . .

McGill development program

Fund drive half way home

By ROBERT WILSON

Conrad Harrington, as general chairman of the McGill Development Program, made an impression when he talked to Premier Bourassa about the program's aims and how the finances were to be raised to carry them out.

As Harrington tells it, Bourassa said: "You're the first man that hasn't come here asking for money. The main thing is that you're going to raise it yourself and spend it in Quebec."

And that's precisely what's intended in McGill's drive to raise \$25.3 million from the public sector. More than that, Harrington says, "we've launched a concerted appeal to the business community for financial support since we've reached an important stage in our fund drive."

The five-year program has passed the halfway mark with about \$14 million raised. "The business community has been terribly good about it."

Financial institutions, manufacturing firms, the construction industry, retail trade, communications and transportation oriented companies and professional people are the targets included in the fund raising.

Up to now, sources of money for the program include foundations, some large corporations and graduates, students and faculty and the staff of the university.

"Phase One, embracing major corporations, under the direction of Paul Pare, had to be proven a success — which it was — before we could move off to places like Toronto and New York. We have friends in all places. Hell, there's a lot of graduates living in Toronto now and all are in the right places in the business world."

Phase Two is just getting underway. This means that some 40,000 graduates will be approached. "An appeal to the public has never been excluded, but we would have to be selective in our approach," McGill faculty and staff have been highly responsive.

Harrington who is also chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee of Royal Trust,



Conrad Harrington: "Businessmen can play a big role."

says "it took two to three years to work out what they would do with the money they received and priorities have been set so that everyone who wanted something could get something."

In "preparing to meet tomorrow" the proceeds are to be used to renew and enhance physical facilities for teaching, research and public use and to retool the university to meet tomorrow's world.

A total of \$16.1 million is needed for buildings and equipment and \$9.2 million is needed as "development capital for educational retooling projects."

But in stressing the need for business and businessmen becoming involved to "keep the program going," Harrington says "there are some things that government grants cannot be used for. Government has been gener-

ous but, sometimes, you just have to go out and get money by yourself."

The government of Quebec didn't object, he says and, in fact, Bourassa, in saying that "it is one of Canada's great Universities," added that "my government welcomes the contribution of private industry to the progress of Quebec universities, and can only encourage any action in this direction."

It has been pointed out that proceeds of the program will be expended on "selected projects . . . those for which government funding is not available now or in the foreseeable future. Statutory and normal government grants will not be reduced by voluntary support of program projects."

Harrington, himself a graduate of McGill, is the fifth generation of his family involved in the institution.

His great grandfather, Sir William Dawson, was principal and "at McGill for 40 years." His grandfather, Dr. Bernard Harrington, was a professor there all his life and his father graduated in engineering "Now I've a daughter taking an education/diploma course, making five generations of our family involved."

Harrington points to the long list of people on the management committee and chairman's committee administering the program and notes that "they include people from all walks of corporate life."

"Most, including myself, feel that it's part of life's tasks to do this sort of thing. You give some of your time and energy and it's not, as has sometimes been suggested, for purely personal aggrandisement."

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Bill 22 and McGill:

nothing has changed

by Malcolm Guy

Remember Bill 22? It was only last July 31 that "Royal Assent" was given to the controversial Official Language Act.

McGill administrators and certain staff members were among the first to take up arms in opposition to the new Bill.

In the law faculty, a group of seven professors leapt into the fray with an impassioned denunciation of the First Reading version of Bill 22, calling it unconstitutional and "full of holes."

The Montreal Star obligingly carried their entire statement last July 19, as part of the English-language media's knee-jerk reaction to the Bill which declares French to be "the official language of Quebec."

Although the statement supposedly represented only the views of the scholars who signed it, Stuart Finlayson, Chairperson of the McGill Board of Governors, sent it both to Prime Minister Bourassa and to Minister of Education Francois Cloutier in the confidence that "the great majority of the members of the university would be prepared to associate themselves" with it.

But recently the paranoia at McGill, and for that matter in the entire English community, that followed the Language Bill's release has subsided. McGill administrators have settled down following the realization that they had better begin looking into ways in which the Bill will effect the McGill community and what changes would have to be made in the English language university that has taken 150 years to build in the heart of French Canada.

Bill 22 self-contradictory

McGill administrators, like the rest of the English business and academic community, were quick to see that the new law is uncommonly self-contradictory and obscure.

At McGill, besides quickly re-establishing a translation service two groups were set up in October, one to deal with the immediate problems of compliance with the obvious requirements of the law and the other to look into the wider implications of the law.

Under the chairpersonship of Vice-Principal Dale Thomson,

this second group, a sub-committee of the Planning Commission, recently published a preliminary report on Bill 22. This report is perhaps indicative of the manner in which Bill 22 will be implemented at McGill.

The committee was set up to examine Bill 22 with regard to its long and short-term implications for McGill and to recommend action "on intercessions with government agencies where implementation of Bill 22 does not seem feasible."

It was to work closely with the university community and seek out advice on the problems of putting the law into effect.

The present McGill position on the use of the French language, in keeping with McGill's liberal image, recommends that all administrators should be able to "understand French and speak it tolerably well or be willing to learn to do so. It goes on to say that at least one person in each office should know French and that all printed material for distribution outside the university should be in French and English.

What the committee said

All this said, what did the new sub-committee have to say in its report?

Was the very fabric of life at McGill going to change, were we going to have to work continuously with a "LaRousse" tucked under our arms? Should McGill remain an English-language institution? Should it become bilingual? In fact, should McGill eventually become another French-language university? These were the

questions that faced this eminent group of McGill scholars and non-academic staff.

In fact it seems they have little need for concern. Somehow, apart from making English-language universities part of the public administration for the purposes of the law, universities are not mentioned specifically in Bill 22. This lack of clarity on the part of the authors of the Official Language Act, the sub-committee discovered, means that McGill is going to have to change only slightly, if at all, and any changes that are made will be subject to careful and specific legal interpretation.

The report begins with the assumption that "it is difficult to escape the interpretation (of the Bill) that the intention is to make French at least one of the languages of McGill University." The report then goes on to specify exactly how McGill can avoid having to change anything.

Unsweeping changes

The committee comes to the conclusion that the only changes that might have to occur under the new act include:

- drawing up McGill official texts and documents in both English and French,
- drawing up all McGill contracts in French (which will be the official versions) but continuing to have English versions of contracts,
- obliging McGill to use French in labour relations (but this may change under Bill 24, presently pending before the National Assembly, which makes pro-

Plus ça change,
plus c'est la même chose...



vision for the use of English if the certified association so desires).

- identifying McGill businesses (e.g. the Bookstore) with French names at least as prominent as English ones,
- labelling products in French (the committee could not decide if this would include Faculty Club menus and wine lists and Macdonald farm products).

That's all. In essence no earthshaking changes are going to be occurring within McGill's ivory towers for some time to come.

The committee, in its summary to its report felt that "there was a strong case for asserting that McGill could make its greatest contribution to Quebec by remaining a first-class English language institution of international repute ... with particularly close ties with the rest of the English-speaking world ..."

The report then patronizingly goes on to conclude that "of course, McGill personnel must be able to communicate easily with their French-speaking counterparts and their fellow citizens ..."

Same old attitudes

These are the same attitudes that have prevailed at McGill since it began as an English-speaking, "Scots - endowed" servant of the higher-educational needs of the Protestant population of Lower Canada. And it's going to take a lot more than a hastily put together and vague language bill to change these attitudes.

McGill is inexorably tied to its role as an extension of the North

American anglophone establishment in Quebec. According to a former McGill administrator its natural "intellectual links, administrative and students patterns of organization are allied with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, etc. It belongs to the great eastern seaboard system of university life and indeed in some respects McGill has a kind of four-level image—Quebec Canada, international, and perhaps, above all North American."

It is probably that in the next short while, as a backlash to the act, McGill will attempt to control even more closely the number of francophones that attend this school, that is, until the economics of the situation demand that francophone enrolment go up or down substantially.

In keeping with this image nearly one third of McGill's students come from outside Quebec. Among Quebec universities, it is McGill that has the largest proportion of foreign students. On top of this, 51 per cent of McGill's graduates take up careers outside Quebec. All the while thousands of CEGEP graduates are looking for university places.

Money speaks English

The fact is that in Quebec, the green stuff talks English. As long as it is American and Anglo - Canadian investment and research money that keeps the Quebec economy running, McGill will maintain its position as a bastion of Englishdom within Quebec.

In classes at McGill students are paternalistically allowed to ask questions and receive answers in French during English-language classes, but this is not obligatory and "certainly should not be done to the detriment of English-language instruction."

At the reserve desk in the Redpath library a couple of days ago, a francophone library assistant was reprimanded for speaking French to students requesting books.

The university cannot be removed from its socio-economic purpose. Committees at McGill will go on interpreting and re-interpreting Bill 22 till they're blue in the face—but very little is going to change.

continued on page 35

This year has been brought to you by:



From left to right—first row: Julia Halprin, Donna Balkan, Katherine Gutkind, Craig Toomey, Joan Shields, Malcolm Guy, Bonnie Price, Sasha Cunningham. Second row: Irina Loewy, Barbara Vali, Patrick, Bill Wolfertz, Charlie Clark, Julian Sher, Lorne Merryweather, Malcolm MacLeod, Michel Zelnick, Oleg Zadorozny. Top row: Larry Tansey, David Rosen, David Levy, "Banana" Bob Bellini, Ro Fleischman, Dana, Larry Black, Sarah Binder, Rory Clarke, Nick Pogue, Andrew Plank, Jennifer Pader.

Those absent from the staff photo were: Joan Mandell,

Arnold Bennett, Ivy Steinberg, Paul Miller, John Elstad, Mark Sandiford, Rick Martin, Sara Williams, Mona Rainville, Stephanie Whittaker, Anne Kenney, Barney Whitesman, Jerry Cohen, Sheldon Goldfarb, David Stryker, Michael LeDonna, David Ress, Eugene Lancaric, David Bowler, Shawn Leary, Deborah Sullivan, Ted Nation, Ian Howarth, Heather Crosbie, Kent Farrell.

And special thanks to those poor overworked souls in Typesetting, Bob, David, Stacy, Terry, Roberta, Micheline, Carol, Ken, Anna, Victor, Robyn and Beef.

Uncovering the salmon myth

by Dr. M.J. Dunbar

It has been said that scientific truths begin as heresies and end as myths, enjoying a period of orthodox acceptance in between. It must be rare, if this is so, for a myth to be imposed upon the public as a "truth", to be accepted immediately as such, and then to suffer excommunication as heresy. Such a case is at hand in the matter of the West Greenland sea-life area of the Atlantic Salmon in Davis Strait, and the start of a new pelagic fishery.

Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) have been known to breed in small numbers in one stream only in Greenland for as long as recorded history (which is not very long). The name of the small settlement at the head of the branches of Godthaab Fjord, Kapisigdlit, means "where there are Atlantic salmon", or "there are Atlantic salmon", and the stream that runs past the settlement is the only salmon spawning stream in the country.

The waters off the west coast of Greenland, constituting the West Greenland Current, have been markedly affected by climatic changes during the past century at least, and temperature changes have caused very large faunal, and therefore economic, changes. Since about 1915, for instance, the Atlantic Cod (*Gadus morhua*) increased in abundance on such a scale that a most important fishery developed in the years between 1920 and the present time, and similar shifts in the distribution of other animals, such as seals, whales, and several fish species, have had large effects upon the economy of the country. At present the climatic trend appears to be definitely downward, towards colder conditions, again with concomitant faunal and economic changes to be expected.

The salmon were also affected by the climatic change, as

would indeed be expected. A sudden increase in the salmon population in West Greenland waters was reported in the late 1920's and again in 1935 and 1936. Salmon are known to have been in those waters since that time, and there may have been a further increase in numbers in the late 1950's and early 1960's when the large-scale pelagic fishery began. In these same years pelagic salmon fishing began also in Norwegian waters and in the vicinity of the Faeroe Islands.

All this is well documented (Jensen 1939; Horsted 1971; Pyefinch 1972; Dunbar 1973). Salmon have been known to be increasing in the West Greenland Current for some fifty years, and this seems to be a matter of a shift in one of the sea-life areas of this anadromous fish from some unknown region occupied before; the whereabouts of the salmon when at sea have hitherto been an intriguing mystery, now a mystery no longer. Against this background of recent literature and knowledge, it came as a surprise when Lank (1972) suddenly announced that the mystery had finally been solved by United States nuclear submarines.

To quote from his article in "Weekend Magazine" (Montreal), of March 11, 1972: "In the late 1950's and early 60's, the U.S. atomic submarines cruising up (or under) the Davis Strait between Greenland and Baffin Island on their way to the North Pole noted thousands of fish suspended vertically like 'fish-icles' from the bottom of icebergs and floes. These were salmon feeding on the myriad of small shrimps that abound in these frigid waters. Quite by accident the deep-sea feeding grounds of the Atlantic salmon had been discovered. The fishing boats were close behind."

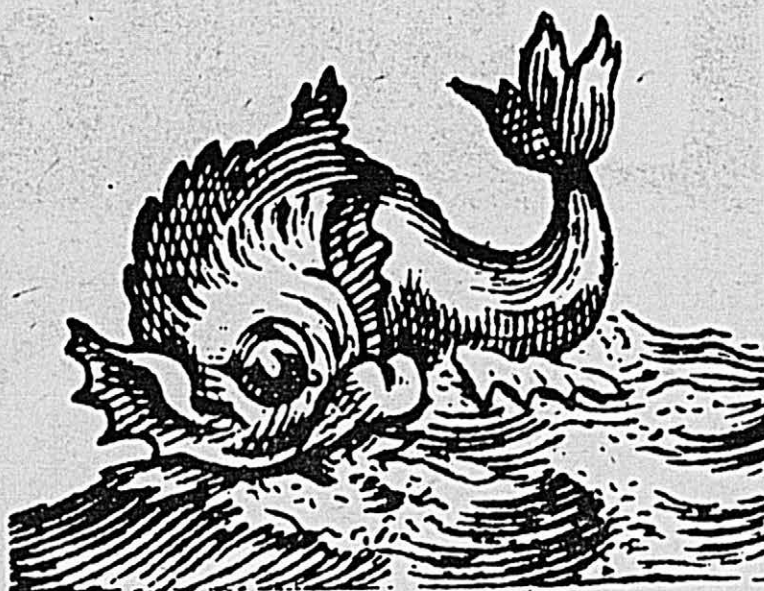
The sources of this information are obscure, but even more

surprising than the story itself was the manner in which it was at once accepted by many who might have known better. First a comment on the report itself. The inclusion of icebergs in the picture makes the account suspect in the first place. Icebergs float deep, and submarines avoid them. It is true that "small shrimps", using the term "shrimp" pretty broadly, graze upon plant growth on the under surface of sea ice, and that certain species of fish feed upon the crustaceans, but this is a phenomenon of large Arctic areas which are otherwise remarkably poor in biological production, such as the Arctic Ocean itself. The West Greenland Current, for the most part, does not freeze over at all.

It is possible that Mr. Lank's account was the result of the confusion and intuitive amalgamation of other reports: I remember being told that the first of the U.S. atomic submarines to reach the North Pole did report having seen what were referred to as "herring" in some numbers under the ice of the Arctic Ocean (they could not have been herring, but the sighting of schools of Polar cod (*Gadus salda*) or more probably of its cousin *Arctogadus* would be expected in that region); and about the same time there were Norwegian reports of fish, herring and cod, being seen from submersibles off the coast of Norway in winter, apparently asleep and without any common orientation, some vertical, some horizontal, at all angles. These observations, combined without our growing knowledge of ice biota (diatoms, with attendant crustacean herbivores), may have had something to do with the generation of the Lank story; the sources of folklore are always buried deep.

The general acceptance of the story in 1972 may serve as yet another warning of the doubtful value of evidence, in court or elsewhere, along with tape-recordings of conversations, and all those fictions normally referred to as "common knowledge". The "Observer", on May 21, 1972, published the following: "Then a United States nuclear submarine, cruising under the ice in Davis Strait between Baffin Island and Greenland, spotted thousands of fish, hanging like silver icicles from the underside of the pack. Since their mouths were moving, they were obviously feeding, probably on the crustacea among the abundant plankton found in those cold waters. It seemed that the feeding grounds of the Atlantic salmon had been discovered at last."

Incidentally, another myth that seems to have become permanently lodged in the body of "common knowledge" is that



plankton is particularly abundant in cold water. Try hauling a plankton net through the extremely cold water of the Arctic Ocean. The truth is that biological production in the sea is not related to temperature at all, but to physical effects leading to upwelling and vertical exchange. But to our tale: The (then) Canadian Minister of the Environment, responsible for fisheries among a host of other things, also quoted the Lank story with assurance, and it was at that point that I found myself suddenly in the controversy.

In 1972 I was on loan from my University to the Department of the Environment as "Scientific Leader" of the Gulf of St. Lawrence Project, a complicated and expensive affair which never lifted from the ground during my two years in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and has not moved yet, owing to the inertia shown by the same Minister, and to the general complexities of the bureaucratic method.

Telephoned by a reporter of the Halifax Chronicle-Herald on May 11, 1972, on the matter of the salmon and the ice, I unguardedly let it be known that the story seemed "cockeyed" to me. Naturally this opinion appeared in the headline next morning; and, also naturally, the Minister must have been somewhat miffed to find himself so promptly contradicted by a Professor temporarily in the pay of his own department. His reaction, also predictable, was to launch an investigation (might have been worse, might have been a Royal Commission). For the results of the investigation I am indebted to Dr. John Anderson, now President of the University of New Brunswick, to Mr. Peter Schnobb, Information officer of the Fisheries and Marine

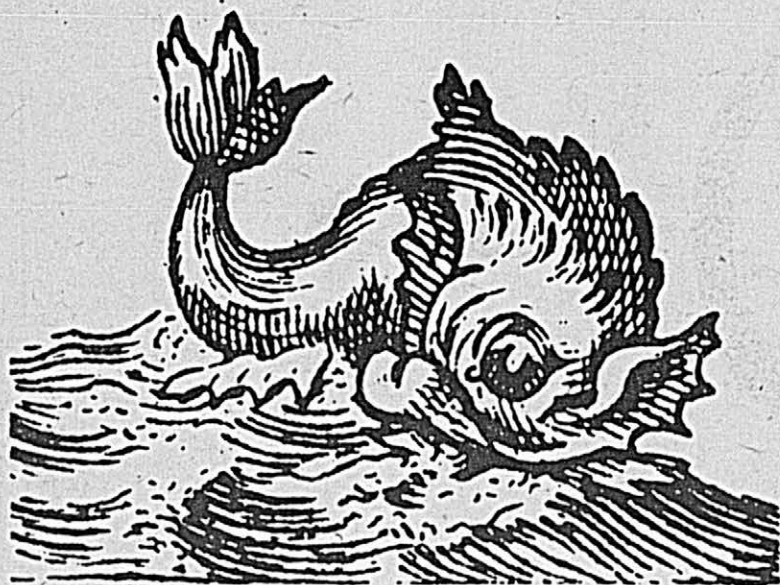
Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, and to Mr. Alan Cooke, Editor of the "Polar Record."

Neither the Captain of the U.S.S. "Nautilus", nor several scientists on board the "Nautilus" and her sister the "Skate", reported any salmon sightings beneath the ice of Davis Strait. The Librarian of the U.S. Information Service, in London, found no reference on file to such an event, but added "However, most of our information assistants seem to have read something of the kind so the information must have been published." Yes indeed.

The most interesting comments came from Dr. Anderson, who wrote (in litt., May 28, 1973): "Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh McKenzie, an ardent salmon conservationist, who was in command of the U.K. submarine fleet until a couple or three years ago, was the first to confirm the view that we were witnessing the birth of instant scientific folklore. He said 'nonsense' to the Lank story." Dr. Anderson also quoted from a speech given by the U.S. Ambassador to Canada at an international symposium on Atlantic salmon in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in September 1972, as follows:

"I have a further comment about the rumor which has been making the rounds that it was the United States nuclear submarine Nautilus which discovered the secret high-seas feeding ground of the Atlantic salmon off the southwest coast of Greenland. This discovery was supposedly made while the Nautilus was exploring the Davis Strait under the ice in the early 1960's. I learned that our naval Attache at the Embassy had roomed with the Captain of the Nautilus at the Naval Academy so I asked him to

continued on page 35



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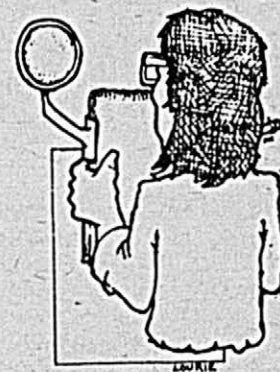
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Corporations and the university.



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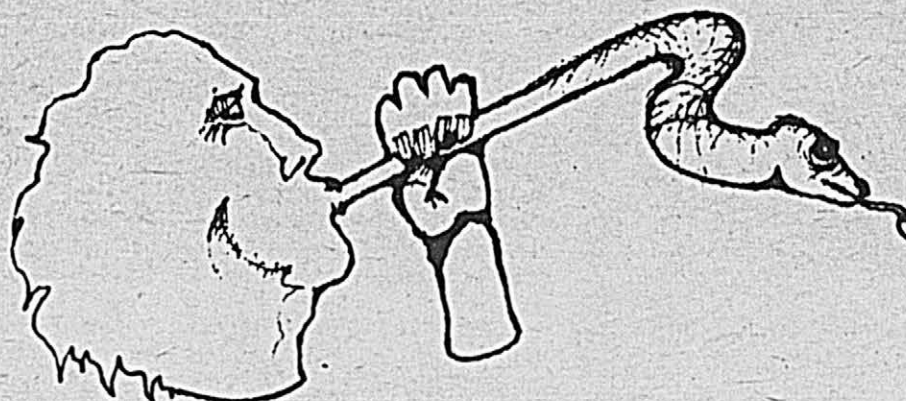
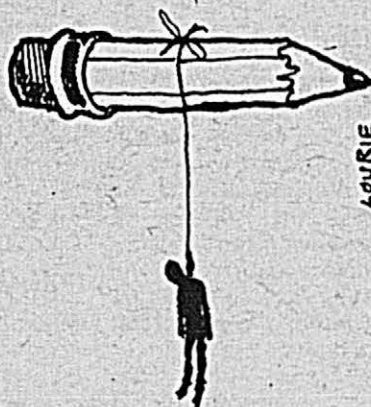
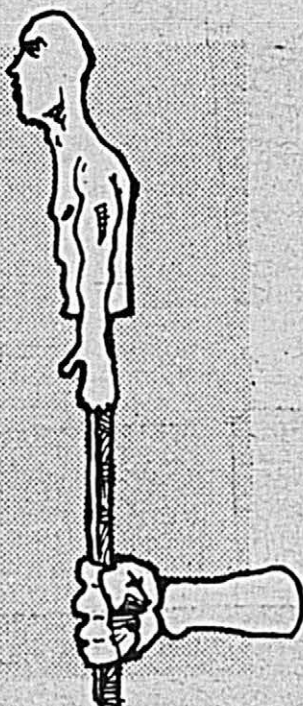


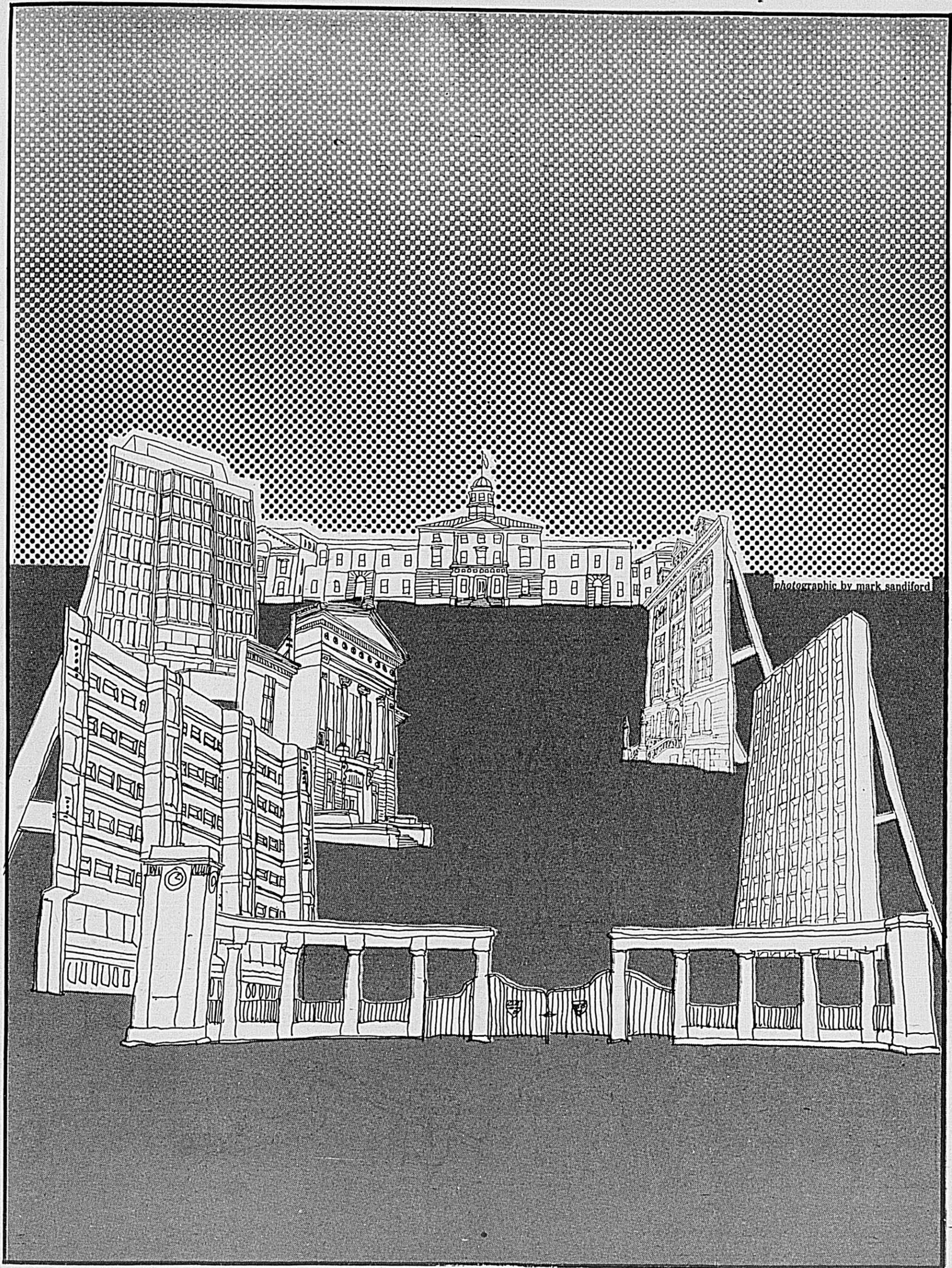
Fragments and personal impressions of the past year at McGill.



Exams.

VOYAGES





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The Thirty-Eighth National Canadian University Press Conference

The Canadian University Press is the national organization of college newspapers, and provides lines of communications for an across Canada news and features service.

Each year, the representatives of these newspapers gather to transfer information and discuss events of national importance from a student perspective.

In December 1975, the McGill Daily will host this conference, with assistance from the Georgian and the Loyola News, on the campus of McGill University.

The Daily has selected for its theme "Quebec and Canada" in hopes of familiarizing students from the rest of Canada with the unique situation of Quebec.

**McGill Daily
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Research Institute...

continued from page 17

ed or diversified without large demands being made on resources or on the structure of local society." (emphasis my own, A.P.)

Both of the above quotes suggest that the prevailing social structure is not responsible for the social problems—that the problems are technical and require purely technical solutions. Social upheaval, as usual, is given a bad connotation without any examination of whether social problems are the fundamental ones.

The fundamentally political nature of the Third World's problems is made obvious by the fact that there are serious political hindrances to the implementation of intermediate technology.

Multinational corporations obviously are not interested in developing labour-intensive technology because they are interested in profit, not in keeping unemployment down. The trade and commercial policies of the developed countries, and their aggressive efforts to protect their own agriculture, have hindered the development and spread of labour-intensive technologies in the developing countries,

especially in agriculture and light manufacturing.

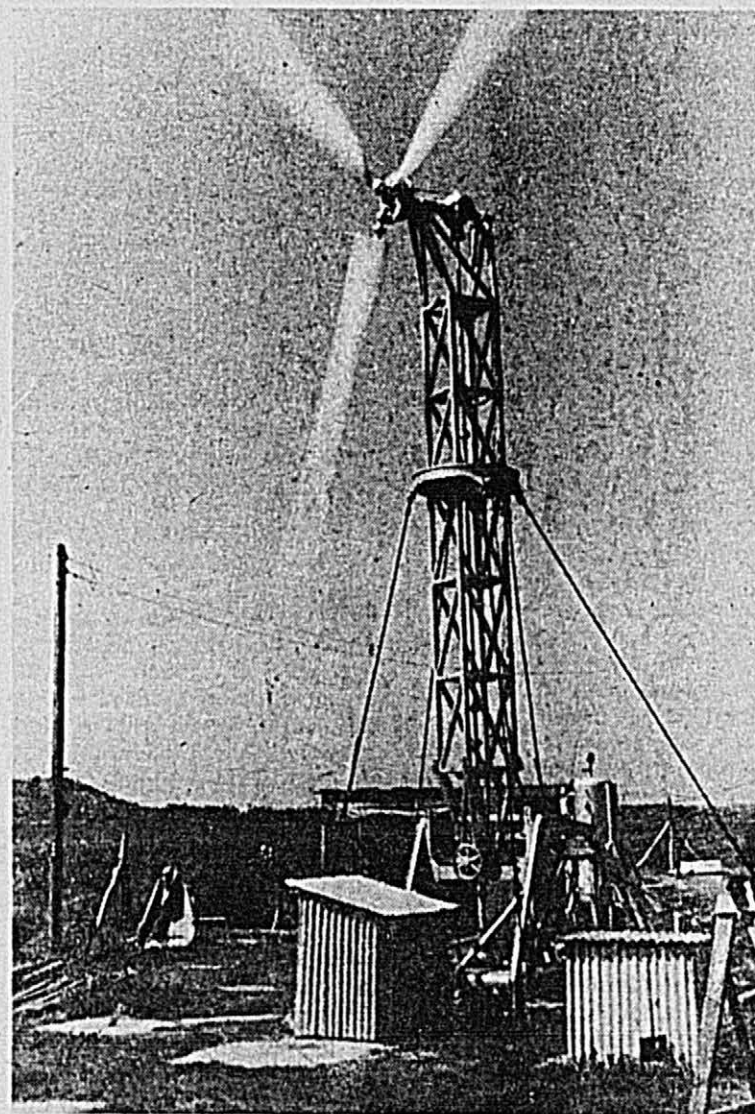
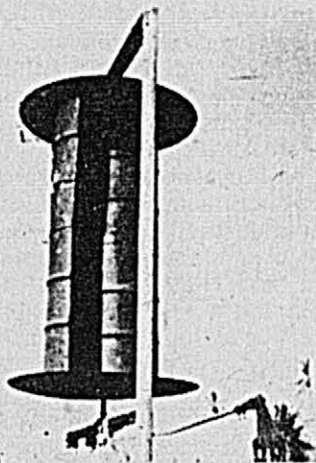
By heavily subsidizing domestic agriculture, the rich countries not only close their domestic markets to the products of labour-intensive agriculture, but they also outsell them in third markets and in the home markets of the developing countries themselves.

Similarly the import duties of the developed world are higher on processed raw materials and finished products than on unprocessed raw materials. The developed countries also employ non-tariff barriers to discourage the labour-intensive manufactured goods of the Third World. All of this, of course, is done to protect the corporate interests in the developed countries against competition.

Some developing countries also encourage capital-intensive industry by following economic policies that keep the price of capital artificially low.

According to one economist, "In a number of countries the most powerful force holding up labour-intensive technologies lies in the political and institutional structures of the economy. When there is an unholy alliance between the domestic feudal ruling classes and a handful of powerful foreign business interests, these groups can exercise a strangle-hold on development. No motivation then exists to evolve improved technologies.

"Intermediate technology is not a substitute for much needed political, social, and institutional reform. Where such reform is long overdue, intermediate technology is a red herring which distracts attention from the cause of the real troubles."



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Bill 22...

continued from page 29

In the face of Bill 22, many McGill administrators have been practising French in their interdepartmental memos. The Daily managed to get hold of a couple of these memos which are printed in their entirety below.

Cher Leo,

J'ai décidé de te laisser tomber une ligne pour savoir si tu voulais aller pecher cette fin de semaine. Nous devons vraiment

couper la scène pour quelques jours. Il devient tellement ennuyant au bureau. Je suis entouré des dictionnaires et des spécialistes en français. Je pense que ça serait un gaz dans le nord.

Garçon, ce Bill 22 est partout. Ils ont même changé les signes routiers. Au lieu de STOP est écrit WWT. Qu'est ce que ça veut dire exactement? Si tu reçois des nouvelles sur ça, laisse-moi savoir, hein?

J'espère bien que je vais recevoir la tendance pour cette langue bientôt. L'autre journée, Eigel Pederson et moi, nous sommes allés au Club de Faculté pour dîner. (As-tu entendu parler qu'il va changer son prénom à "Aigle"? D'habitude, le service là-bas n'est pas merveilleux. Mais ça, ça prend le gâteau! Nous sommes obligés d'écrire nos commandes nous-mêmes. Ensuite la serveuse, elle vérifie pour les fautes et corneille-sacrée, s'il y en a, il faut les corriger pour être servi.

De toute façon qu'est ce qui se passe avec toi? Ecrit-moi bientôt. La fin de semaine doit être un émeute!

Sincèrement,
Robert LaCloche.

Cher Robert,

Et j'ai pensé que Bill 22 était le nouveau pape! Mais, ça c'est pour les oiseaux.

J'ai lu ta lettre avec l'aide de mon LaRousse et je pense qu'il serait fun d'aller pecher. Peut-être aussi nous pouvons attraper un peu d'oeil-ferme. Durant les semaines passées j'avais seulement trois heures de sommeil la nuit avec toute cette traduction.

Au oui, à propos des signes-d'arrêts, WWT veut dire WOA-WOA TABARNAC. Pour moi, il est impossible de m'habituer à tous ces "tabarnacs". L'autre journée, en sortant du Club de Faculté, je suis tombé. (Probablement parce que je me sentais faible. Ils ne m'ont pas servi. J'ai essayé pour deux heures de corriger ma commande et je n'étais pas capable.) De toute façon, j'ai vraiment mis mon pied dans ma bouche et j'ai sacré en anglais. Le monde sont devenus lunatiques.

En tous cas, "Petit Robert", salut pour maintenant. Je te ramasserai vers sept heures vendredi prochain.

Si long,
Léo.

Letters

Overpopulation is a problem

To the Daily:

It's rather frustrating to find your columns filled with articles such as David Stryker's "Overpopulation is Not the Cause of Poverty in the Third World", (Daily, March 7), which for the sake of towing a "progressive" line refuse to acknowledge the most crucial aspects of a problem.

Stryker is quite correct that the Third World's difficulties are in large part due to destructive policies pursued by the developed countries—the fact that multi-national agricultural corporations own large tracts of land in eastern Africa, for example, and thereon grow cash crops for export while hundreds of thousands of indigenous persons starve to death, is but one of numerous such instances. But through a combination of spurious statistics and non sequiturs, Stryker then goes on to demonstrate that our having 16 billion brethren by the middle of the 21st century should be a joy to us all. He points out that the less developed countries often have lower population densities than the developed countries, failing to note that the former just as often have a relatively low proportion of arable land within their borders, and that the ratios of population to such arable land are far more disheartening than his ratios of population to total land area imply. Further, he neglects that such population density comparisons are specious to begin with, given that it will be impossible for Third World countries to achieve the crop yields of the developed countries any time in the near future, simply because the former lack the equipment and material which the latter possess. Were India, to cite a striking example, to produce North American yields per capita, it would require one-half of the world's present production of fertilizer, to say nothing of the requirements for tractors, and so forth.

Stryker states that "the value of a large population in an underdeveloped country" is that "increasing the available labor force" provides the "only viable alternative to importing capital" and he says that this is one of the main factors which has enabled China "to achieve economic take-off" is entirely premature; and China's own consistent efforts to encourage its people to have smaller families should have warned Stryker that the Chinese do not deem their present rate of growth desirable.

The fact that the populations of the Third World countries are doubling every 28 years means that each of these countries, in the process of industrialization, must not only accumulate a rapidly expanding productive capital base, but must also build a tremendous amount of housing, continually expand agricultural output so as to maintain per capita food

consumption, and attend to the needs, educational and otherwise, of the largely nonproductive 50½ of their populations which are younger than 19 years of age. Clearly the growth of population is a great impediment to development, and while the doubling of the Third World population in the next 28 years is already inevitable, policies adopted now may make possible a lower subsequent rate of population growth, with a consequent easing of the conditions for capital accumulation for industrialization.

I fully agree with Stryker that the developed nations' exploitation of the Third World has been severely harmful to the latter; and this exploitation is resulting in much of the malnutrition and starvation in the world today. He is also correct in his implication that the economic-political organization of many Third World countries is poorly suited to dealing with the problems of present, poverty, or to laying a firm basis for future development. But to say as Stryker does, that population growth is an issue of relatively small import, is to blithely ignore one of the principle contributory factors to the continuing impoverishment of much of the Third World.

Laurence Kirsch



Gertrude's should be muckraked

Being a McGill student now for the past five years, I have come to accept and even expect a little bit of greed and corruption from those "higher up". But this \$7,000 deficit of Gertrude's is too much. Time and time again I see cues to get in on Fridays and Saturdays, and healthy crowds on the other nights. The price of the booze may be cheap but profits of over 100% are still made on most drinks. Just a few weeks ago a story was circulating that someone had stolen several hundred dollars from a cash register that just happened to be left open. Nothing ever came of it. It seems apparent that someone is ripping-off with excessive zeal.

Maybe it's time for a little muckraking, O Daily staff.

Don Woticky

Alarms aren't so bad

To the Daily:

Your reporter has done a disservice in presenting only a one-sided opinion from an unnamed "reliable source" concerning a book-tagging system being installed in the McGill library. Based on my experience at three university libraries of quite "extensive size," with systems such as this one installed as long ago as 1967, I make the following comments.

1. One security/information worker was still required at each library entrance to ensure that no unauthorized people entered. Thus not all workers lost their jobs.

2. The arches or "eyes" detecting the strips can be adjusted to allow for belt buckles, etc. If someone sets off the alarm by a "belt buckle" it is most commonly found that underneath the belt is a book.

3. Although the amounts varied, these libraries found that the magnetic (electrical) system paid for itself simply in terms of non-loss of books over a very short number of years.

Lise Winer

Redpath Museum

Thanks for the laugh

To the Daily:

Your recent article on Macdonald College was a real success from the view-point of completely taking in staff, students and our community. When I was read the article over the phone I said my blood pressure went to unprecedented heights. Thank you for the opportunity to laugh at our paranoia.

A.C. Blackwood

Vice-Principal
Macdonald College

Noticeable deletions

To the Daily:

I commend you on the Daily's innovative "Around Campus column. Such a column is a welcomed vehicle for publicizing student activities, and we fellows in Engineering welcome it.

We have noticed some noticeable deletions from the column, however, and would like to point them out to you:

1) Where were the Daily reporters when arrangements for the Engineering Ball were announced? (This is not the ball which has received extensive coverage in the Plumber's Pot; rather, it is a respectable gathering of respectable people doing respectable things at a respectable university.)

2) Where were you when the lights went out in the Engineering Building? (Yes, the Plumber's Pot covered the social implications of the sudden darkness, but the Daily should have been there to cover the who what where when and why of it.)

3) The Daily seems to have no interest in the futures of McGill students, which men are interested in their futures, and when respectable recruiters from respectable corporations come to interview students, nobody shows up. The Daily has a duty to keep students

informed. The Plumber's Pot rightly keeps McGill men abreast of the latest developments in weekend entertainment; the Daily has a responsibility to provide them with some future direction.

But enough of our criticisms. You men at the Daily are doing a fine job altogether, and your girls there are a fine bunch. We unite with the Daily staff in the commendable struggle against the oppressed peoples of the world, and invite you to join us in a gala people's march to the Engineering Ball.

Ted Friedman

Max Goldberg

Fred Pintle

Hates lettuce!

To the Daily:

Tuesday's Daily carried a full-page feature from the McGill for Farmworkers Committee which attacked my earlier piece concerning their actions in support of the UFW of America's organization campaigns. Their offensive tactics in actually running the RVC vote were not my central point: The Daily probably helped confuse the MFC and others with their head: "RVC residents forced into political act." I was protesting their deprivation of the right to act politically against the MFC.

The respondents deliberately ignored my point with: "The boycott is almost always forced to centralize its actions..." They continue that, "...it is not up to us to condone or condemn... but to change..." On the contrary, it is never incumbent upon us to support any change until we have chosen to do so. They accuse me of professing neutrality and demanding isolation in the face of their attempts to polarize: I was not defending the neutrals, who do need defense but likely don't care one way or the other. My defense was of the opposition—the ones who wanted to make a conscious political act against the UFW and were prevented from doing so. This is why I brought up the "fascists have the right to speak" parallel: those who either support this exploitation or, more importantly, refuse to consider the UFW course an improvement—no matter how wrong, detestable, greedy, or (Mao help us) Revisionist they be—exist, and have as much right—precisely as much right—to pursue their aims as do their opponents. The MFC quite cheerfully and explicitly—my second quote from their spread and more—agreed with me that they considered their goal so Holy that anyone who opposed them was a Nasty and probably a commie or something, and deserved all the oppression and violation of rights he got. They and the Church, the Inquisition, and God, right?

My point, which everyone who spoke to me as a result of my letter managed to get, was that nobody is that holy, and as a result, one should engage in personal commitment (not

eating lettuce, grapes and what-have-you) or active involvement (persuading or advertising for others to do the same) but never forcing others to the first level of commitment against their will. To do so is to deny them the rights that have enabled the UFW to get as far as it has—in other words, a double standard we cannot countenance if we wish ever again to effect changes in our society. No amount of rightness or wrongness, Caesar's rhetoric, horror stories, or pictures of baby seals will change this, though these are legitimate and useful methods in the mode of persuasion.

The single inaccuracy in my letter, concerning which I immediately sent a correction to the Daily, was that the MFC did obtain a petition and approval of the RVC House Committee after they were told they needed it. My earlier mis-information came from one of those at the polling booth, and was repeated to the two girls before me in the supperline. The correction was obtained subsequently from the Assistant Warden. Not an inter-union fight? The Teams-ers are a union regardless of whose side they are on, and unions have a tendency to call anyone not paying them dues a scab in any context whatever. Let's just ignore the word.

I never objected to campaigning by the MFC, but to high-pressure tactics at the place of voting, which were heavy and practiced by the very partial persons running the ballot box. This is an easy out for those contesting the results and should have not been permitted. I have no doubt that many RVC persons support the boycott: yet I met a great many who opposed forced boycotting. And the freedom that let the MFC reply to me gives me every right to protest an unjust action against anyone—in fact, it is my duty. After all, none of the MFC are migrant workers, right? My main reasons for seizing technicalities were to illustrate abuses by the MFC and possibly gain a less twisted vote without the apathy-producing necessity of getting up petitions, etc.

It is no surprise that the MFC would rather shut us up by referring us to private conversation: it is certainly not in their interests to have the campus hear their opponents!

Myself? I never eat lettuce. Hate the stuff.

Barry E. Weinbaum

Arts U3

Five cent photocopies

The A.S.U.S. is pleased to announce the availability of five cent photocopies in the Leacock and Arts buildings, beginning next week. Machines will be placed in the front lobby of Leacock and outside the Arts cafeteria. Further expansion of services is anticipated over the next few weeks.

Guards lied about Attica rebellion

by Jeff Kessler

On September 9, 1971 local, county, and state police stormed the Attica state prison, which was partially held by revolting prisoners. In the assault 39 persons, including 11 guards were killed. The killings culminated one week of intensive negotiations between prisoners and state prison officials over the wretched conditions at Attica. The police stormed the prison despite reports of progress in the negotiations from such arbitrators as Tom Wicker of the New York Times, Congressman Herman Badillo, and attorneys William Kunstler and Ramsey Clark. Then Governor Nelson Rockefeller was begged to participate in the negotiations—he refused three times to go to Attica.

In addition to the 39 persons who died in the retaking of the prison, three people—prison guard William E. Quinn and prisoners Hess and Schwartz were allegedly murdered by other prisoners. Two American Indians were charged in the killing of Quinn, and five Blacks were charged with the killings of Hess and Schwartz. None was charged with the murder of the 39 other prisoners.

The third week of testimony in the first of several Attica trials ended last week with a prison guard testifying that for nearly two years he had falsely accused an inmate of striking an officer who later died because he "wanted to further himself" and obtain a transfer from Attica to a prison closer to his home.

Alton Tolbert, the first defense witness, appeared embarrassed and meek as he told the court in Buffalo, New York, that his original account of seeing an inmate strike Correction Officer William E. Quinn with a shovel was a complete fabrication. Tolbert, now a correction officer at Elmira New York, said that, in fact, he had not seen Quinn at all



"Maximum security" prisoners.

on the morning of Sept. 9, 1971, when the Attica prison was first taken over by inmates.

William Kunstler and Ramsey Clark, lawyers for John Hill and Charles Joseph Parnaslice who are charged with the killing of Officer Quinn, have alleged that the state has fabricated its case against them. Several prosecution witnesses have already testified to seeing Hill beat Officer Quinn. However, due to prosecution "irregularities" charges against Parnaslice are being lessened and perhaps even dropped.

By calling Tolbert as their first witness, the defense lawyers sought to identify him with the state prosecution, to whom he originally had volunteered the false information. Perhaps because of fears of such an identification, Louis Aidala, the prosecutor, bitterly insisted that the issues on which the guard would testify were "collateral" to the trial. However, Aidala was overruled.

Finally under questioning, Tolbert laughed nervously when, in response to Mr. Kunstler's questions, he said that on two occasions he told state troopers investigating the Attica disorders that he had seen an inmate named Kenny Orr (a friend of Parnaslice and Hill) swing a shovel at Officer Quinn in the "Times Square" area

of the prison. He said he had gone to the state police to volunteer this information.

"I told them a false statement," said the guard, who later conceded that he could not even see Times Square at the time of the outbreak.

Mr. Kunstler asked why he had lied.

"In my own mind I thought I could further myself and possibly get transferred to a prison nearer my home," said the officer, who had been at Attica only three months at the time of the riot. He said that two months after the disorders he was transferred to Elmira Correctional Facility, which is in his home town.

Defense Attorney Ramsey Clark asked the witness whether he had been suspended by the Department of Correction after he had repudiated his story in June, 1973.

"No," the officer replied softly.

"Were you disciplined?"

"No," Mr. Tolbert answered.

Meanwhile, across the hall from the first trial, prosecutors after seven weeks of squabbling, have announced that they are "revising their list of witnesses" against the five black Attica inmates charged with the kidnap and murder of fellow-inmates Hess and Schwartz. Charged are Herbert X. Blyden and Roger Champen—former heads of the Attica Defense Committee, Jomo Joka Omowale, Shango Bahati Kakawana, and Big Black.

The prosecution is still presenting its witnesses in a pre-trial "Wade" hearing designed to test the legality of the identifications made of the defendants by State witnesses.

Prosecutors are attempting to prove that their witnesses' identifications of the defendants were not coerced or threatened or otherwise illegally gotten through promises of parole or immunity from prosecution.

However, through intense cross-examination, defense lawyers have brought out the torture and harassment they were subjected to prior to

identifying the defendants. Witnesses admitted that State investigators had questioned them repeatedly about the Hess and Schwartz incident and that they had denied any knowledge of the matter. Continuing pressure by the State on the witnesses ended in them giving false statements to the investigators in order to lessen charges against themselves.

Sources close to this reporter have indicated that no less than ten witnesses have repeated accounts of beatings, verbal abuse and death threats received from Attica prison guards after the rebellion ended. The sources added that the witnesses described how the prisoners were stripped in a yard and forced to crawl in mud. Guards and state troopers formed a "gauntlet" through which the prisoners were forced to run while clubs and guns struck their naked bodies. They were locked three men in a cell built for one for several days. One witness described how after infrequent feeding, he was finally given a bowl of food only after guards had put "piss and spit" in it.

In tears, defense witness John Flowers described how a guard had informed him that he had deliberately killed a good friend of Flowers'. Flowers eventually "volunteered" testimony to the prosecution. Witness Wilber Harris had been singled out by the guards after the assault, taken naked to a room in the prison's administration building, and questioned for several hours.

Tired, scared, and hungry, Harris recounted falling asleep only to be shaken awake by guards insisting he stay awake to answer their questions.

Witness Charles Colvin said

he was stripped naked and put up against a wall. A white X was chalked on his back; he was told it marked him for death. Guards then took him to the administration building where they told him to write down the names of the rebellion's "ringleaders."

Testimony has also revealed that not only threats but promises of leniency were used to induce testimony favourable to the prosecution. Flowers was paroled a week after he gave the State a sworn statement regarding the Hess and Schwartz incident—an event about which he had previously and repeatedly denied knowing anything. O.J. Newport was allegedly offered a transfer to a medium security penitentiary from Attica, in exchange for his testimony.

Despite the willingness of some witnesses to describe torture they were subjected to and their reluctance to testify for the State most are afraid to come forward and "speak the truth" according to the Attica Defense Committee.

Jomo Joka Omowale, speaking to reporters about witnesses who "had succumbed to the pressure on them to participate in the lies which resulted in indictments against me and Brother Shango..." for the killings of Hess and Schwartz added:

"I can understand that the prosecution witnesses have been and still are copping out to save their lives. But the time for copping out is over. The time for that was in D-yard before the State came in and murdered 43 human beings. That was the last chance we had. These agents are just copping out on their own selves for their own selves."



An Attica prisoner in "D" yard during the rebellion three years ago.



Attica prison yard at the height of the rebellion.

When the going gets tough, the immigrants get going

by Bonnie Price

The government's Green Paper on Immigration and population makes for interesting reading. It talks of Canada's economic crisis, emerging oversupply of highly trained people, urban sprawl, declining rural population, pollution, poor government and community services, and oppression of the Quebec nation—all of which are somehow tied back to Canada's immigration policy. A tour de force is what it is.

The stated purpose of the Green Paper is to explore the options the government is faced with in determining a new Immigration Act. But why is a new Immigration Act so important at this particular time?

Implicit connection between immigrants and social decay

Although the Green Paper denies it is trying to blame Canada's economic problems on immigrants or suggest that limiting immigration will provide a solution, it nevertheless continually makes the implicit connection between immigrants and the social decay we all recognize — intensifying demands for housing, transit facilities, community services, and just plain space" means that Canadians find welcoming immigrants an "onerous" task.

Statements like these, coupled with the big publicity campaign surrounding the Green Paper lead people to believe that immigration is the cause of many Canadian problems and is a crucial factor in determining the future of Canadian society.

In leading up to a discussion of the immigration policy options, the Green Paper mentions the problem of "overpopulation in underdeveloped countries" and tells us that since 1967 more people than ever have been coming from this part of the world. We are left to wonder: are these populations spilling over into Canada?

Next we learn that Canada too has an "overpopulation problem" in its urban areas which is causing "congested metropolitan centers, housing shortages, pressures on arable land, damage to the environment," etc.

Finally the Green Paper cites statistics showing that about 45 per cent of the population growth of the large cities (Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver) between 1961 and 1971 was due to immigration.

Building a sense of self-survival

By the time the Green Paper is through building up the background to its presentation of the options, any nagging doubts we

may have had about immigration have developed into a well-honed sense of self-survival. Canada has to take care of herself—It's them or us, we figure.

The Green Paper never explicitly says the immigrants are to blame—it doesn't have to. All it has to do is talk about "world overpopulation" in one paragraph, and more immigrants to Canada from Asia and the Caribbean, in the next.

It isn't important that after drawing the connection between urban sprawl and immigration in the three cities, the Green Paper admits that cities like Calgary and Edmonton, which receive relatively few immigrants, have also experienced large population growths. For us, the mental connection between immigration and dense, uninhabitable cities has already been made.

Although it says it has no case to make, the Green Paper's four volumes and many supplemental studies ("The economic impact of immigration," "Canadian views on immigration and population," and "Immigration and inflation," to name a few studies that were published to accompany the Green Paper) continually stress that Canada's immigration policy must be tailored to fit the needs of its economic system.

Nowadays the economy apparently needs the following type of immigration system: a return to the quota system to block certain "ethnic groups" (i.e. people from the third world) which might endanger Canada's "social harmony," an end to the system of nominations by relatives; and the introduction of a programme to admit workers for specific occupations and geographical locations where worker shortages exist (today, these are mostly low-paying, unskilled jobs, often in remote areas).

Immigrants as commodities

In other words, under the new Immigration Act, immigrants will probably gain admittance only as commodities at the disposal of big business.

The orientation of the Green Paper toward quotas represents a significant change from the present policy. Under today's regulations, adopted in 1967, admissibility is determined by a points system in which points are assessed by education, occupational skill, and age; the country of origin is no longer a direct factor.

Discrimination is still practiced, as the Green Paper itself admits, in the placing of immigration offices around the

world, but selection by country of origin is no longer an official policy.

The 1967 regulations had these results: "In 1966, the last year before the present selection procedures were introduced, 76 per cent of the immigrants came from Europe. Asia accounted for only 6 per cent of the total movement. By 1973, European countries were the source of 39 per cent of the annual flow, while the Asians share of the movement had climbed to 23 per cent.

"Novel and distinctive" people

In veiled language, the Green Paper warns us that there might be trouble if this trend of admitting people with "novel and distinctive features" continues:

"The rapid increase during the past few years in the number of sources of significant immigration movements to this country—with those from certain Asian and Caribbean nations now larger than some traditional European flows—has coincided with the latest and most dynamic phase of post-war urban expansion in Canada. It would be astonishing if there were no concern about the capacity of our society to adjust to a pace of population change that entails novel and distinctive features. What is more surprising is the resilience Canadian society has demonstrated in accommodating so many foreign immigrants with so little social stress."

The implication here, of course, is that Canadian society needs "resiliency" to counteract the effects of certain types of foreigners. This is racism, no matter how pretty the language.

On top of the thrust toward discriminatory policies, is a move to greatly curtail the number who gain admittance by tying immigration very closely to manpower shortages in a particular job and geographical location.

Objectives

To convince Canadians of the necessity of such a policy, the Green Paper links up immigration policy with the following objectives:

- relatively high and stable rate of growth;
- high level of employment;
- reasonable price stability;
- an equitable distribution of rising incomes;
- a viable balance of payments.

Let's see what kind of effect earlier immigrants have on these objectives. In each case, the question we must pose is not if they have any effect at all, but rather do immigrants play a principal role in determining the

success of these objectives?

According to the supplemental study entitled "The economic impact of immigration," "The results of previous research do not clearly indicate the economic impact of post-war immigration into Canada. It does appear, however, that in most instances the impact has not been large. The most significant effects of immigration are to slightly increase per capita incomes and economic growth—especially if economies of scale exist and immigration encourages increased capital formation, technical knowledge and greater efficiency in resource allocation—and to provide for a more flexible labour force in that immigrant workers can remedy labour shortages."

Immigrants don't cause inflation or unemployment

The study also says that immigrants have little, if any, impact on inflation and government expenditures and revenues. Nor do immigrants cause unemployment: "... migrant workers have tended to enter occupations and regions where

the rates of unemployment were lower; thus there is no strong evidence that immigration has resulted in increased unemployment among indigenous workers."

Thus according to the studies which were published to supplement the Green Paper, the economic premises on which the Green Paper bases its arguments for a more restrictive immigration policy aren't borne out by the facts.

But while it's clear that immigrants aren't to blame for Canada's ills, the Green Paper still seems intent on making them the scapegoat. Why?

The study entitled "Canadian views on immigration and population" is enlightening in this respect. It states that Canadians are ordinarily "ambivalent" toward immigration policy—it is only during periods of high unemployment that they take a negative attitude toward immigrants:

"During periods of economic downturn, particularly prolonged periods, public opinion shifts perceptibly against

continued on page 54



"Patience—we think that by the end of 1976. . . ."

Salmon...

continued from page 31

Inquire as to the accuracy of this rumor. I have a letter in reply from Captain William R. Anderson which states, 'the Nautilus did not encounter salmon, or any other marine biological phenomena, during our submerged trips under the ice in that part of the world.'

Perhaps a side issue is that the London Free Press, on May 12, 1972, apparently using the story in the Halifax Chronicle-Herald of the same date, quoted me as saying I "met in 1961 with scientists who were aboard the Nautilus and they believed they had seen schools of herring feeding on shrimp beneath the ice." I made no such statement, nor have I met the gentlemen in question, nor did the Chronicle-Herald say that I had. Mysteries breed mysteries.

It is easier to make myth than to unmake it. This particular example will do no great harm, and in fact may rather be a source of hilarity and mirth. But the amount of scientific misinformation available, much of it firmly set in the public mind, makes one wonder whether it is not time that the daily and weekly public press should make some effort to have its scientific copy referred by independent scientists before printing articles that touch on science, in the same way that scientific journals do.

Time, no doubt, would make it hard to do this; yesterday's news is no longer news. But even the existence on the staffs of daily and weekly newspapers of competent scientific writers would be a great improvement. There are very few really good science writers in the journalistic professions; in North America I can think of only a handful, and only two of those are first-class.

Attention Dance Enthusiasts!

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Letters

To The Daily:

Having written several play reviews for the Daily in the last year and having won a small, but loyal army of critics in the process, I would like to offer some thoughts on plays at McGill and writing reviews of them. I put these thoughts in the form of polemical half-truths:

(1) McGill Players does commercial theatre, middle-class entertainment with a packaged message, and it is artistically uninteresting. The productions are slick and compare favorably with those at professional English theatres in Montreal.

(2) The English Department usually tackles more artistic and more challenging plays. But the productions tend to be amateurish because McGill does not have a full-fledged Theatre Department, but the more humble "drama program in English."

(3) A well-conceived and written review must inform the potential audience of (a) the play's artistry or lack of it and (b) the quality of the production. The review must also be entertaining.

(4) It follows that most reviews of McGill plays will be in some way negative, either because the play is artistically inferior or because it is amateurishly produced.

(5) Those who receive negative reviews can get very emotional. When the reviewer's back is turned, they cry "Unfair!", question his competence, and wonder aloud if it is his alcoholism that causes him to beat his wife.

(6) Neither does a rave review satisfy these same critics. The favoured response in this case is: "It wasn't that good. I thought it had its weak points." They do not question the fairness of the review.

(7) Play reviewers can make mistakes.

David Douglas PhD-4

No more sleepless nights

To the Daily:

Until recently, every time I picked up the Daily my blood curdled and I broke out into a cold sweat. It has happened to me every day for the last two years, but now I've finally realized what the real problem is. Having realized the problem, I am proud to say that it is no longer a problem. I don't break out in a cold sweat anymore, and my blood runs freely. After months of soul-searching and self-thought, I have come to the conclusion that the Daily is perfect, perfect, perfect! Nothing is ever wrong, and it has changed my life. To all those suffering from sleepless nights, anxiety attacks, or inability to think about anything, please read the Daily. It's a treat that can't be beat.

Carrie Hellman
U2

Europe '75

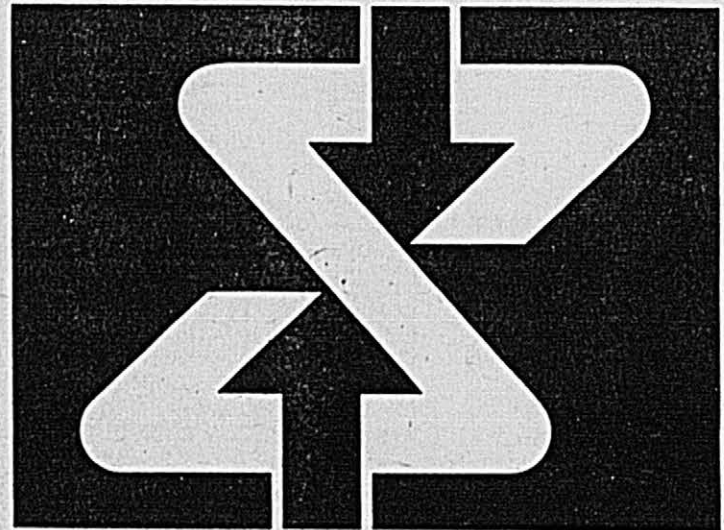
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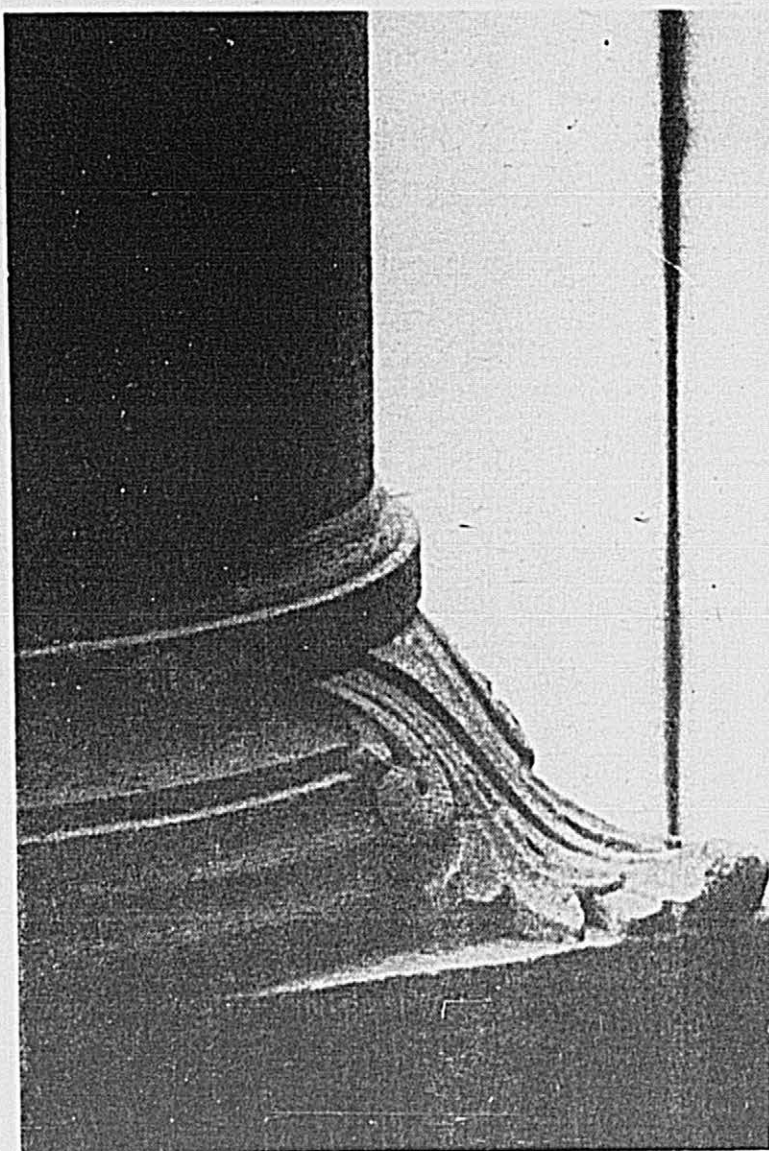
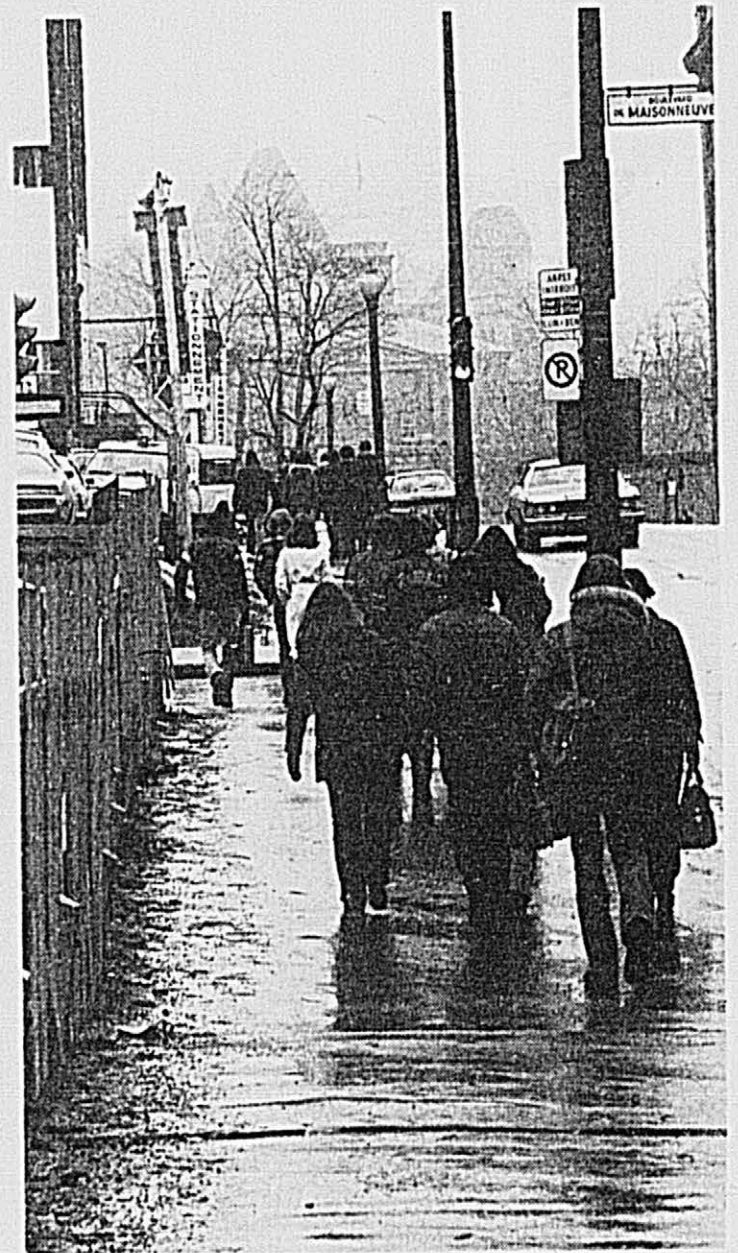
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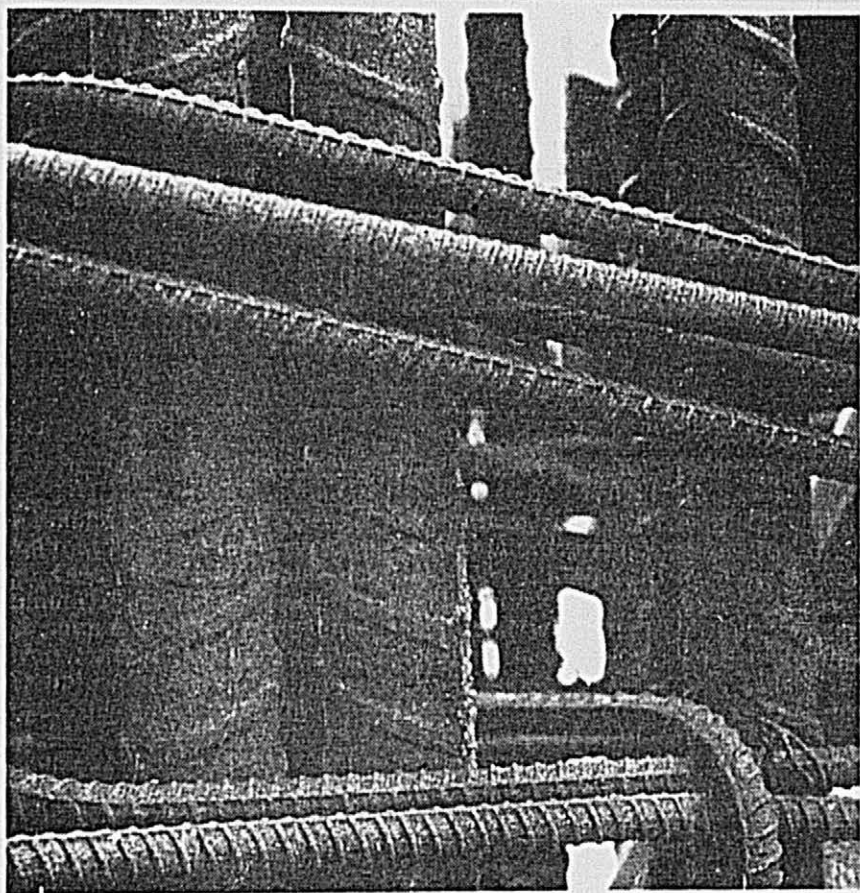
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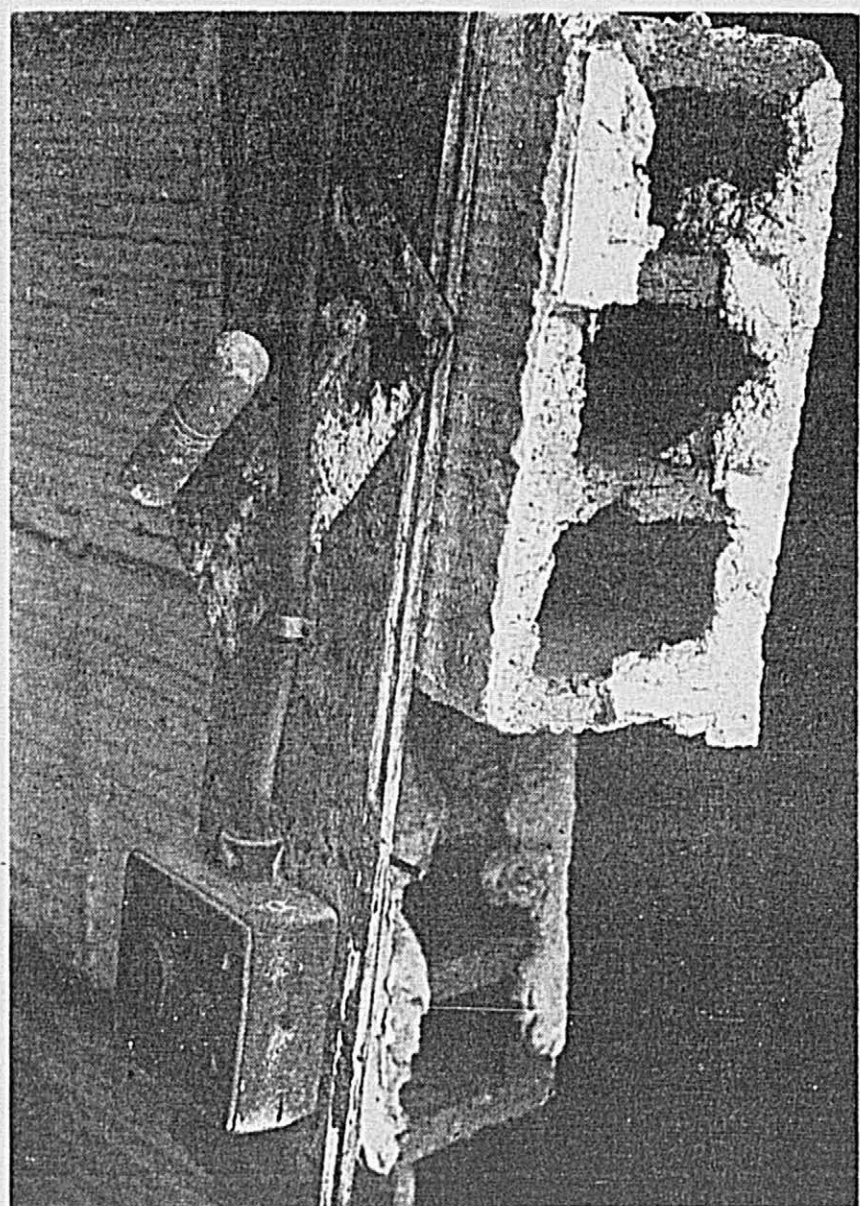
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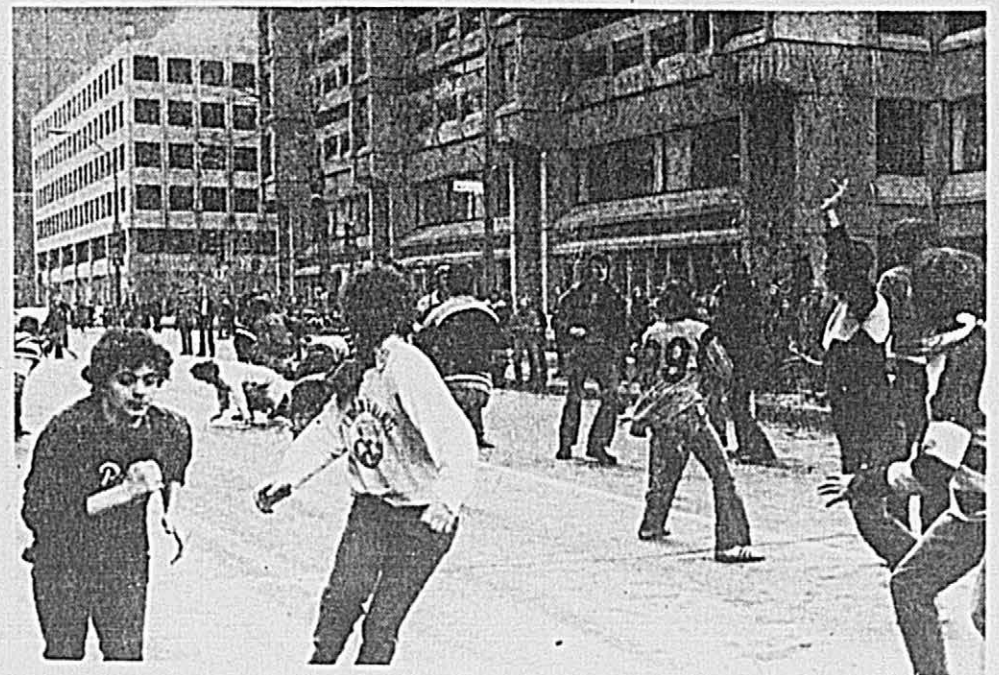
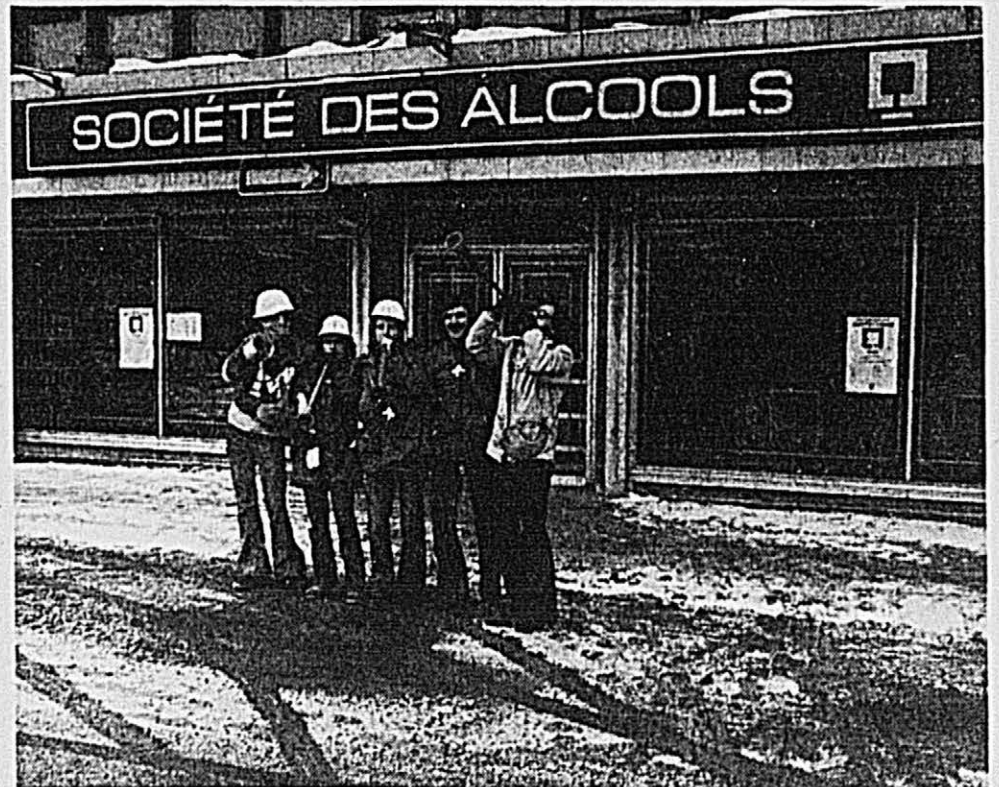
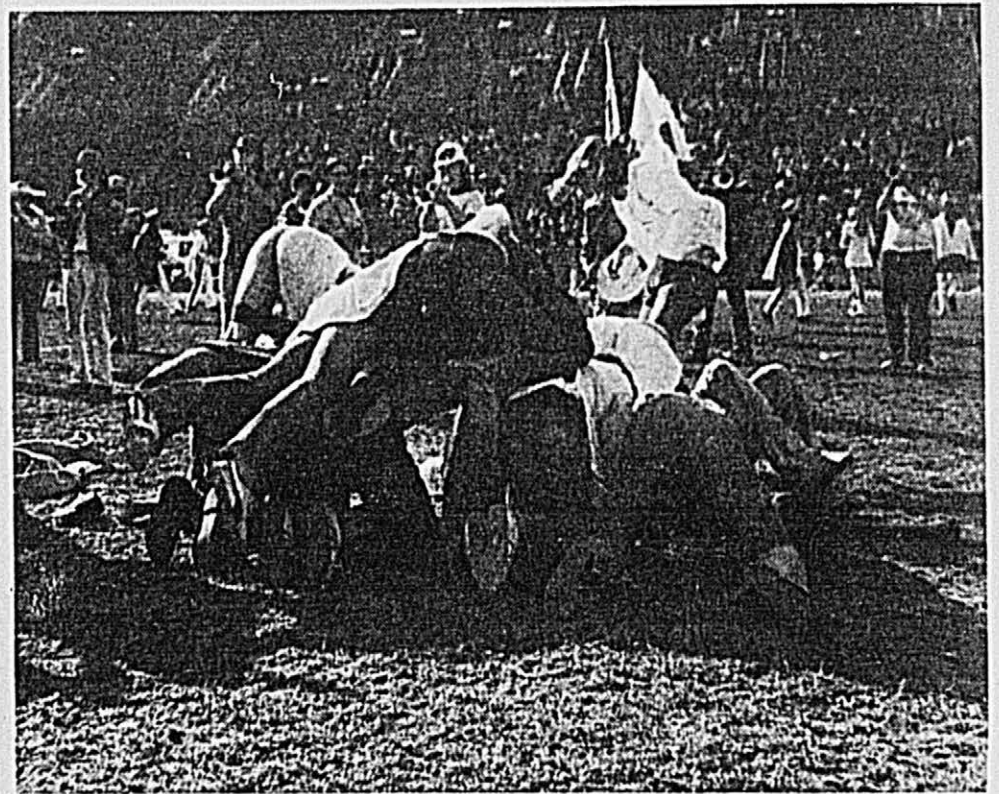
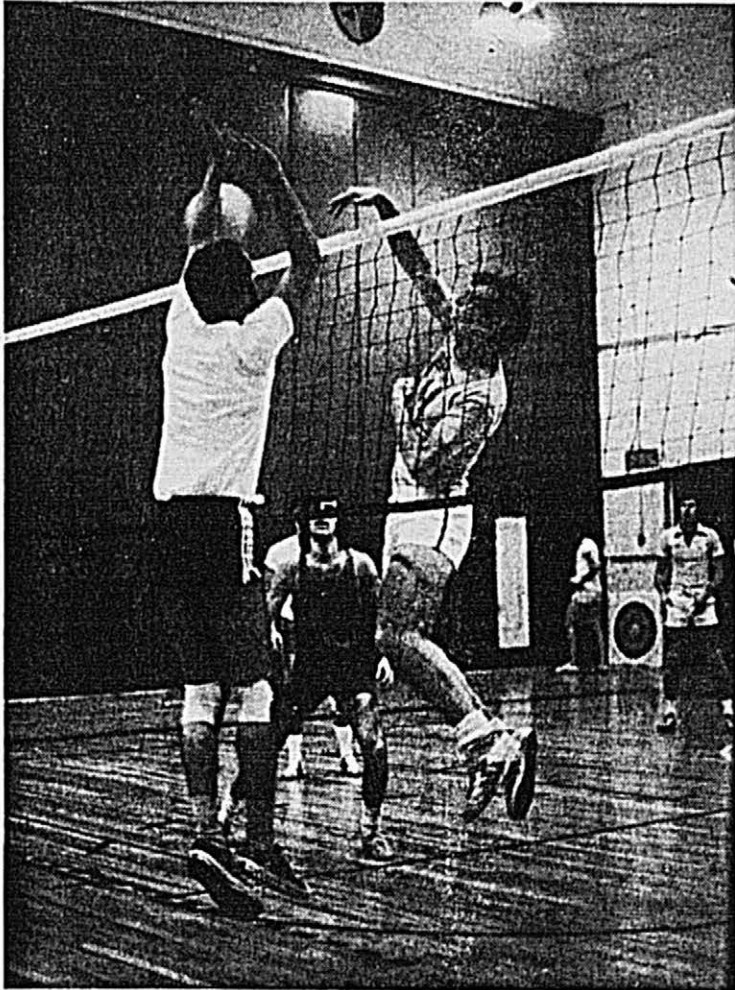


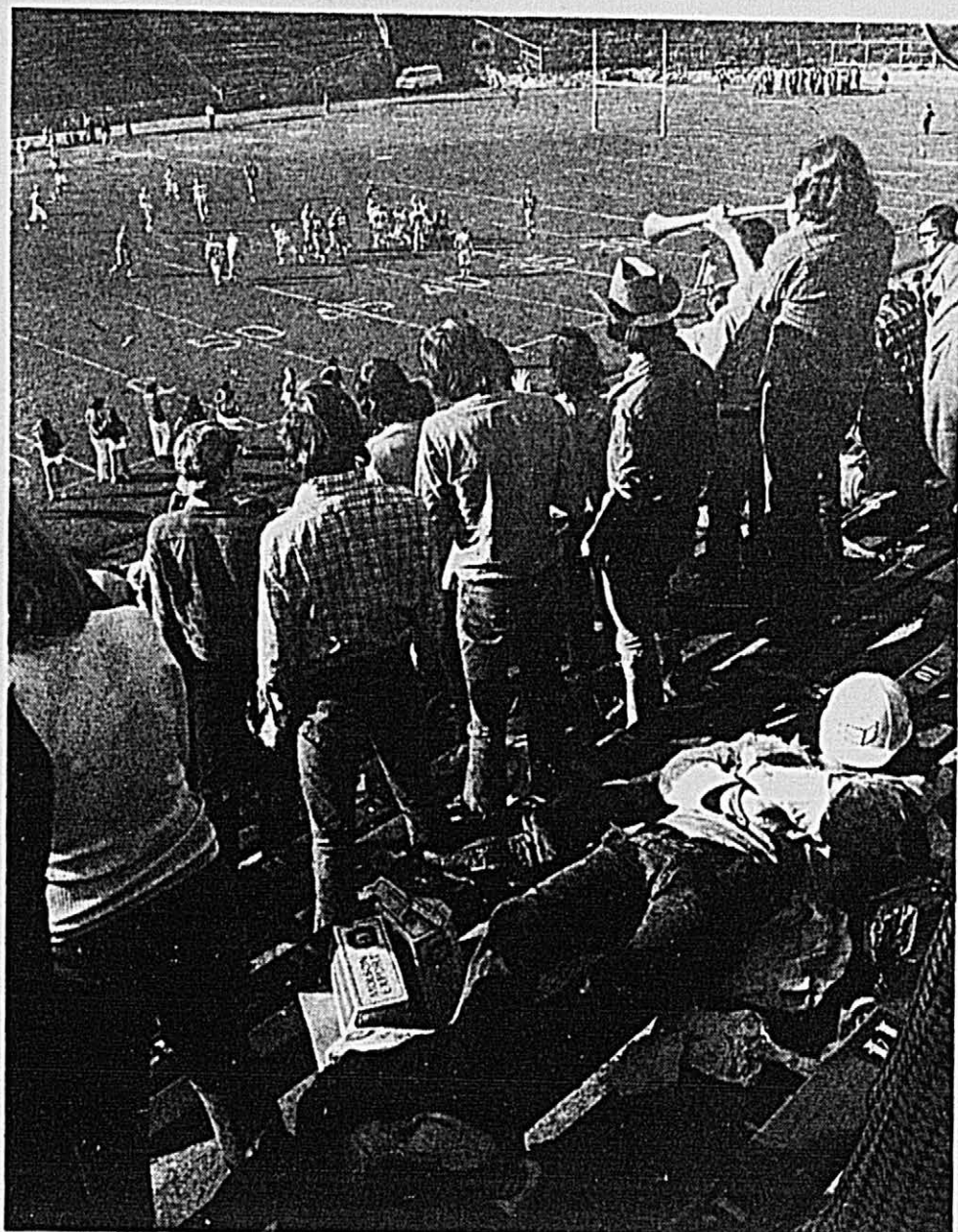


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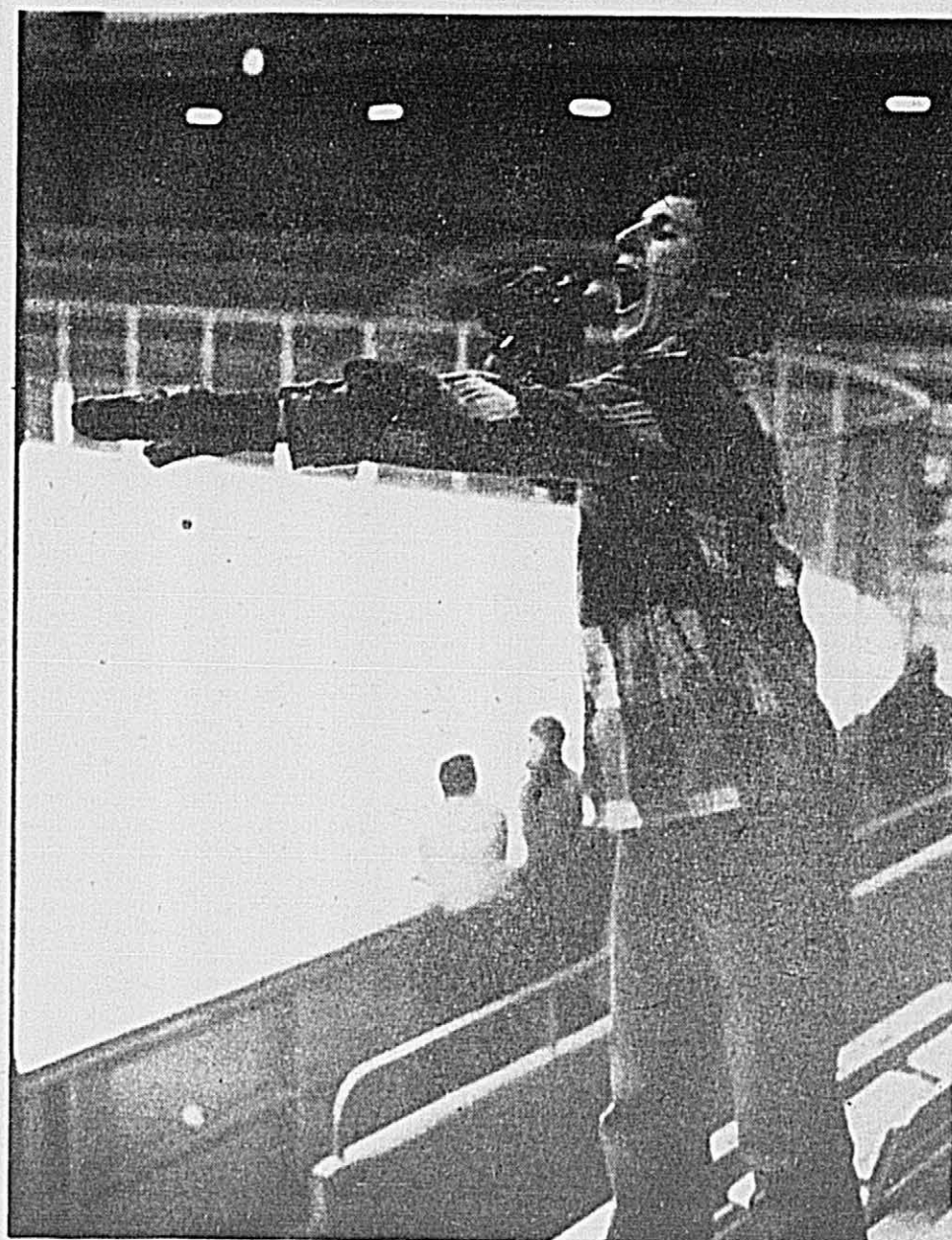
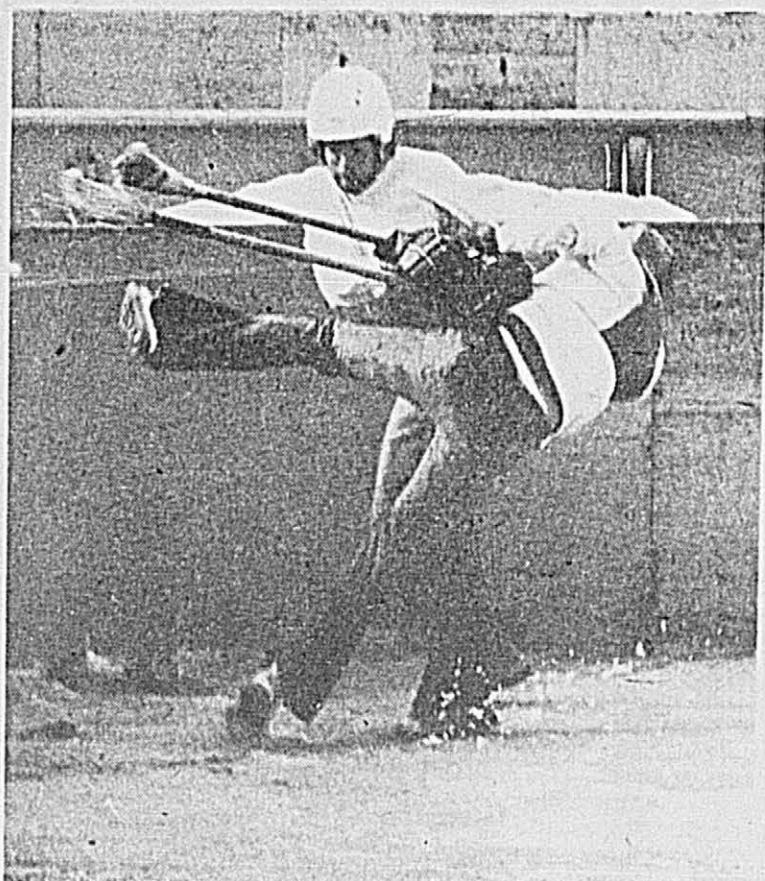


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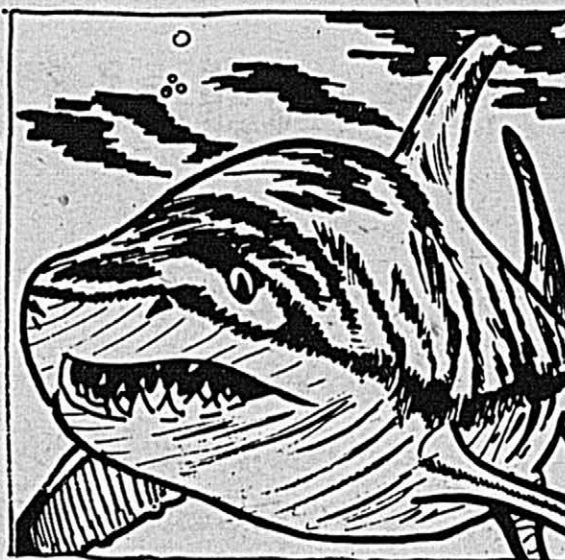
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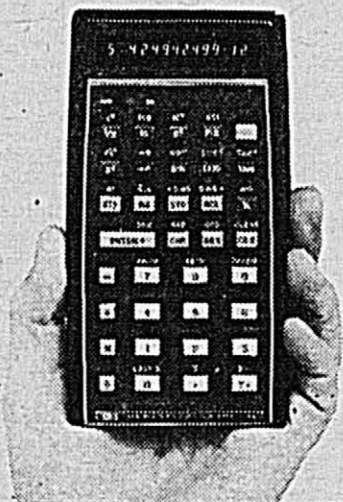
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McGill workers gathering support

by the Workers' Support
Committee — McGill

Workers at McGill are completing a year of increased organization and unity in opposition to the McGill administration and ultimately the Quebec government.

This process can be said to have originated with the maintenance workers' strike in October, 1973. Paralleling and complementing increased unity among campus workers has been increased support for workers' struggles (both at McGill and elsewhere) by McGill students.

A brief retracing of events during the Maintenance workers' strike may help to show where this increased unity has come from. The strike, the first in the history of McGill University, was the product of months of fruitless negotiations between the Service Employees Local 298 (QFL), representing the workers, and the McGill administration.

The workers at McGill—90 percent Italian, Greek and Portuguese immigrants—had formed a union several years before but this was their first strike. Militant workers within the union agitated for essential demands such as wage and job parity with other universities, an adequate pension plan, etc. In addition they made contact with other groups of workers at McGill (unionized and non-unionized), faculty and students.

A student strike support committee was set up to promote support for the workers by increasing picketline strength, cancelling classes, stopping strikebreakers and educating students about the workers' demands.

This support was necessary because the workers couldn't cover all campus entrances by themselves and language barriers made communication between workers and students crossing picketlines impossible. In addition, many students didn't understand why crossing picketlines hurt the effectiveness of a strike. Seeing other students on the picketlines and intervening in

their classes, asking for cancellations, helped to raise the consciousness of students in general.

Other workers join fight

Other campus workers also played an important part. Library workers forced the libraries to shut down by walking out. Physical plant workers cut back to minimal service and were willing to stop work completely if the university tried to end the strike with an injunction.

Cafeteria workers, maids and porters from the residences walked out, putting additional pressure on the administration to end the strike quickly, and computer centre and print shop workers walked out as well. Strikers from Joliette (Firestone and Gypsum) came to McGill during the strike and held a solidarity demonstration on the campus lawn.

McGill Faculty Union (MFU) members cancelled their classes or moved them off campus and encouraged other faculty to do the same. Their support helped to show students and other faculty that the strike was serious and essential to the livelihoods of the workers. Their positions as professors were a lever against potential administration reprisals which Principal Bell was forced to guarantee would not occur.

After 4 days the strike was over and the workers had won. (See *Four Days That Shook McGill* by the Workers' Support Committee for a full account of the workers' viewpoint.) The most basic lesson was that through unity and mass action, victory could be achieved. The McGill strike can be contrasted with the library workers' strike at Sir George Williams University at the same time. Student and faculty support for the strike there only got going after 5 weeks. But once support developed, the strike ended quickly.

Workers and students learned from strike

The lessons of the McGill strike can be divided into those applying to workers and those applying to students. Workers learned that the McGill administration could be beaten but only through the

broadest possible unity and support by others on campus.

Workers also learned that McGill as an institution was not the friend of its workers—but just another boss. The rationale behind company unions such as MUNASA, "putting forward suggestions as to various changes in policy plans that exist," was seriously challenged as mere suggestions were shown to have little effect when compared to the strength of a striking union.

Workers saw that their interests and those of the McGill administration were not the same but in opposition. The fact that management-level staff appear content with MUNASA means that rank and file staff will not be. The McGill News, publication of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, generally a friend of the administration explains: "Critics question the efficacy of an organization whose formation was lauded by the university administration. Members, they claim, have been naive in electing delegates such as the university treasurer and director of the Office of Research for Planning and Development, for those officers have developed the very budget plan which non-academic representatives should be in a position to challenge."

This lesson is shown by the emergence of National Union of McGill Office, Technical and Library Employees (NUMOTLE). This union drive is challenging MUNASA by posing the alternative of an official bargaining force with the right to strike and the right to have a contract. NUMOTLE will not have to rely on cooperation with the administration through "gentle but firm persuasion" but on the strength of its members.

Workers also learned from mistakes of the strike. Contacts between the maintenance workers' union and other unions or groups of workers at McGill had been informal and spontaneous. Now, however, an interunion council has been set up composed of campus unions and union drives on the principle of mutual aid.

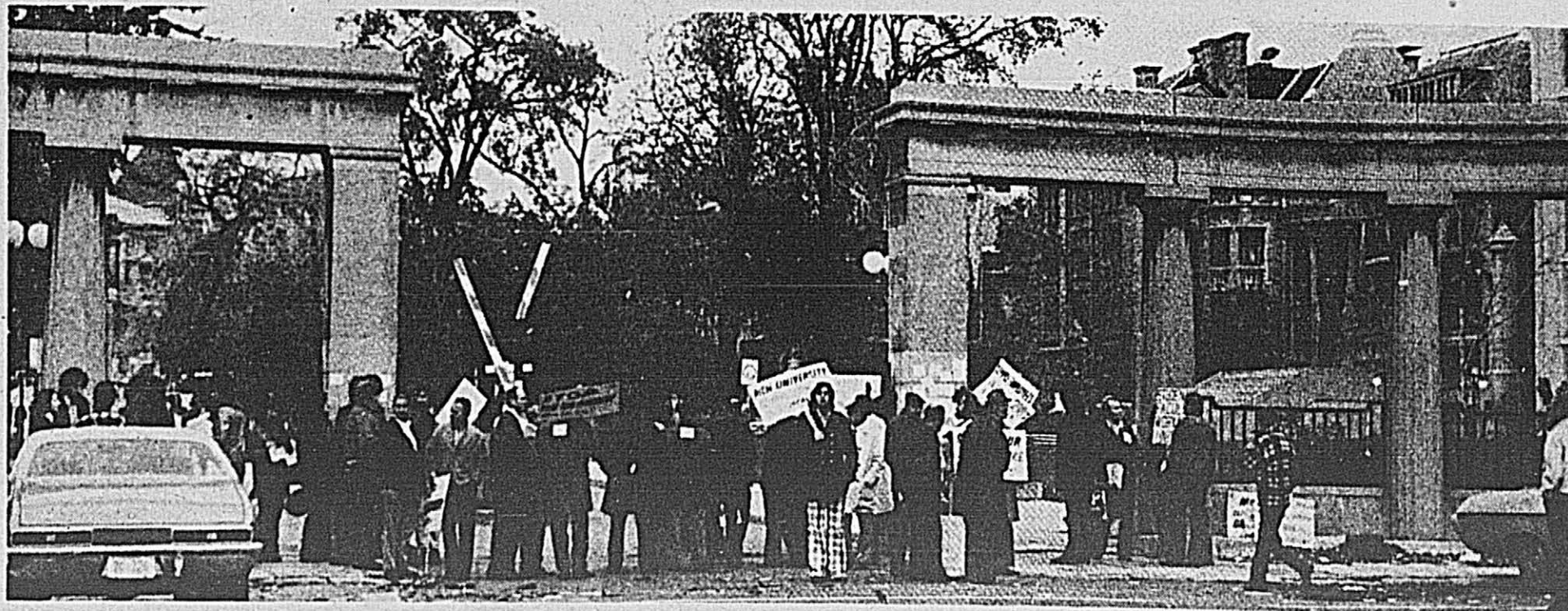
A delegate to the council said, "The administration will have to deal with us other." This can only serve to strengthen contract negotiations and strikes we will be unified, not in isolation from each other. This can only serve to strengthen the position of McGill workers and faculty union members. The council now consists of NUMOTLE, the maintenance workers' union, National Union of McGill University Employees, NUMUE, MFU, and the Teaching Assistants Union.

Students take a stand

McGill students have also learned from the strike. The importance of workers in society and the relationship between workers and their employers was brought out more clearly than in any economics class. Students realize that their decisions to help the workers or to go against them had an effect on the outcome of the strike, and that students and universities are not isolated from society but are part of it.

This understanding was the basis for turning the strike support committee into a permanent organization, the Workers' Support Committee—McGill (WSC). The WSC has participated in support work with a number of strikes across Quebec. At McGill, we welcome the formation of NUMOTLE and the interunion council as steps toward workers' unity against the McGill administration.

Now, one and a half years after the maintenance workers' strike, the union local is preparing to negotiate a new contract. This is part of upcoming negotiations for university employees all across Quebec. The WSC is confident that should a strike occur, McGill workers will respond by helping to shut down the university and McGill students will join picketlines and participate in the struggle. The last 1½ years have shown a growth of interest in workers' struggles and any future strikes or activities at McGill can only reflect this heightened consciousness.





"McGill is no exception"

by Sarah Binder and
Shirley Sarna of Workers'
Support Committee-McGill

As students at McGill University, our main contacts during the school day are with professors, lecturers, and fellow students. We sometimes fail to notice what goes on behind the classroom scene, or who keeps McGill running: the non-academic staff. We decided to take a walk through the campus and speak to some workers in the course of their daily duty. All were extremely friendly and cooperative. We did not ask for names, as the danger to job security was involved. Six workers were interviewed.

We first stopped a McGill truck driver and a groundsman. Both are immigrants. The two men complained of very difficult work and low pay. The groundsman, an elderly man, makes \$3.35 an hour. He works from 8 am to 4:30 pm and must support a wife and a school-age child. The truck driver, who spoke for his colleague, explained that in winter the groundsman must shovel snow in the cold. In summer he must cut grass in the hot sun.

The truck driver makes \$3.63 an hour. When asked what were the wages for the same work at other universities, we were told that the workers at Université de Montréal are better off. He added that "a regular truck driver makes at least \$5.00 an hour. It's unfair."

These workers are not members of the same union as building servicemen. We were

informed that an association consisting of plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, groundsmen and electricians negotiate with "the big bosses in the administration." A new contract comes up in June and wages are the main complaint.

During last year's maintenance strike, the first in McGill's history, both the truck driver and groundsman refused to go to work.

"It was the cleaners' strike, not ours, but we wouldn't go to work. The bosses said they were on our side but we didn't get paid for those four days. We didn't want to cross the picket lines during a strike."

A building serviceman who stopped to talk with us complained about his low salary of \$3.29 an hour. Most of the men in his category are Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Ukrainian and French Canadian. He must work from 7 am to 4 pm, do 60 hours of overtime a year, and work one Saturday a month. He seemed grateful to have received this job, since he claims he only has a grade 5 education, having come from a very poor country. "If everybody were a doctor or professor, who would clean the floors" was his attitude.

Office workers

Two clerical workers, former students at McGill, expressed their concern in the following way: "The whole day we are tied to a chair. It's an oppressive feeling." At McGill, 98 per cent of the clerical workers are female. Men don't answer the

phone. They are in the same job classification, but women do more secretarial work. "There is a definite distinction along sex lines," said the workers.

Office workers are now members of the newly formed and rapidly growing National Union of McGill Office, Technical and Library Employees (NUMOTLE), affiliated with the CNTU. Both NUMOTE and the library workers under the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), united early this year to form a larger and stronger union, called NUMOTLE.

Formerly the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association, MUNASA, was supposed to represent these employees. However, the clerical workers said, "it is a company union without any bargaining power. It's manipulated by the administration. The leadership is composed of management level people. It's basically an anti-union organization, not acting in the interest of rank and file workers."

They said the main activities of MUNASA are "sponsoring picnics and Christmas balls with Principal Bell as guest speaker."

One secretary commented on the strike last year. "We were on the picket lines and have developed contacts with many maintenance workers at McGill including library and technical workers. NUMOTLE is an excellent way to meet with workers sharing common

interests. It's important to have a strong union in order to represent you."

Library workers

In our last interview, we spoke to a library worker who shelves books. Hers is the lowest grade job in the library, and the most physically exerting. Thanks to her openness, we were able to learn more about employment practices in the library. Her complaints were the following.

"The requirements go beyond your job description. In other words you do more than your job. When people are sick, you are forced to do your own job plus the person's who's sick. No questions asked."

"We were non-unionized. Most of the circulation department and some of the stacks went out picketing during the maintenance strike, with the fear of losing their jobs. Later I was thanked by one of the workers. When I returned to work, I received a blue slip from my superior threatening my job."

"Every worker needs a union. McGill is no exception. It's a business like any other. Your boss is the administration. It's difficult because there's no direct contact with the boss. We get paid bi-monthly, just above minimum wage. If we have a union we can demand job security, an hourly wage instead of a cheque every two weeks, overtime wages and a decent pension plan. With NUMOTLE there is much more

strength and unity among library, technical, and clerical employees."

Employment policy discriminatory

After speaking to these six workers, the employment practices of McGill University are clarified. By and large, immigrant workers are hired for the menial jobs. They are made to feel grateful for just having the job. The wages McGill pays are lower than any of the other universities. Not only does McGill employment policies discriminate against immigrants, but also women. They are kept in lower classified jobs with little mobility. Unionizing activities and support work are discouraged through possible firing.

These practices, described as "oppressive" and "unfair", are far from what is expected of a university, an institution of higher learning, with a liberal image.

The Workers Support Committee feels that it is important to become aware of the difficulties and struggles that workers encounter. This applies to the non-academic employees of the university as well, without whom the entire university could not function. During the maintenance strike, many workers and students would not cross picket lines to enter buildings. This type of solidarity can only aid workers in winning their demands for decent working conditions.

60th anniversary of Armenian massacre

The World's forgotten horror

This year is the 60th anniversary of the massacre of 1½ million Armenians by the Turkish government. Armenian communities all over the world are organising various activities to commemorate the occasion and protest the continued repression of Armenians by the Turkish government. In Canada, a march is being organised in Ottawa for April 26. At McGill, the Armenian Students' Society is holding the following activities:

- An exhibition is being presented in the Redpath Library since March 16th until April 7th. Books have been offered to the library and will also be on display.

- On April 3rd, Professor Richard Ohnessian from the History Department of UCLA will give a lecture at McGill. The topic will be "The American question from reform to riddance." Sponsored by the History Student Society.

What follows is an article contributed to the Daily by the Armenian Students' Society outlining the events surrounding the massacre of 1915.

Hitler's justification of his own crimes against the Polish race: "Who, after all speaks today of the annihilation of Armenians? The world believes in success only." ["What about Germany?" by Louis Lochner, published in New York, 1942.] York, 1942.]

"When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race: they understood this well, and in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact.

I have by no means told the most terrible details, for a complete narration of the sadistic orgies of which these Armenian men and women were the victims can never be printed in an American publication. Whatever crimes the most perverted instincts of the human mind can devise, and whatever refinements of persecutions and injustice the most debased imagination can conceive, became the daily misfortunes of this devoted people.

I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible incident as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignifi-

cant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915."

Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, 1915. "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story." [Doubleday, Garden City, 1918]

The Armenians, one of the oldest nations of the world, have inhabited for over 3500 years the region extending from the Taurus Mountains to the Caucasus, around the lakes of Van, Sevan and Urmia.

Of all the disasters inflicted upon the nations of the world, no match can be found in recorded history to the planned and premeditated slaughter of 1915, which was perpetrated by the Turkish state with the intent of exterminating the Armenian race. By the time the extermination orders had been carried out, over 1.5 million Armenians had been butchered in the most barbaric manner ever conceived.

A forgotten horror

Turkish historians of today, unabashedly and obstinately deny their responsibility for the massacres. In the crass attempts and lies of misrepresenting historical evidence, some Turkish authors blame the Armenians for organising a general rebellion; others admit that mass "expulsion" of Armenians had been carried out because of military and strategic considerations; whereas others deny the true number of the Armenian population of Western Armenia, in a vain effort of trying to reduce the number of victims, and to represent them as the casualties of local skirmishes.

Moreover, no more than two Turkish historians have described the tragedy in full detail and with documented facts.

One can refer to the "memoirs" of Mevlan Zade Rifaat, which was published in Aleppo 1929, bearing the title "Turkiye Inkilabinir ic yuzu". The author was a member of the Central Board of the ruling party, and he describes in detail the meetings during which the savage plan of annihilation was formulated. The other Turkish source is the "Memoirs of Naim Bey" (published in London 1920, reprinted 1964 in U.S.A.). Naim Bey was Chief Secretary of the Aleppo Committee in charge of affairs involving deported Armenians. This valuable collection of documented facts, reports and ciphered telegrams constitute a damning evidence that the extermination of the Armenian

population of Western Armenia was deliberately and meticulously carried out by the Turkish government.

The harrowing accounts of the genocide are also given by foreign personalities of the time, who witnessed the atrocities. The following are extracts from volumes of non-Armenian origin.

'By any standards this was surely the most unprecedented indeed the most unimaginable racial annihilation, until then, in modern history.'

by Howard M. Sachar
Emergence of the
Middle East 1914-1924
[Knopf, 1969]

'Orders for deportation of the entire Armenian population to Mesopotamia were despatched to every province of Asia Minor... There were no exceptions for the aged, the ill, the women in pregnancy.'

Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons,
The Blackest Page of
Modern History
[Putnam, New York 1916]

'In 1915 there occurred a "final solution" which is now almost forgotten, the deliberate extermination of the Armenians by the Turks. The Armenian "problem" was solved by the massacre or deportation of some 1,750,000 men, women and children from the Armenian provinces of Turkey. Over a million died or disappeared through massacres in Turkey or during the forced marches to the deserts of the Turkish eastern territories—the areas which were later to become Syria and Iraq.'

Roger Manvell and
Heinrich Fraenkel
The Incomparable Crime
[Putnam 1967]

Repression in Turkey today

Despite the specific clauses of the Immoral and infamous Treaty of Lausanne, which guarantees the rights of the non-Turkish minorities under Turkish rule, the Turkish government continues to abrogate the rights of its minority citizens. They do this by imposing restrictive laws governing education and schools, property transfers, religious activities, charitable and humanitarian endeavors such as hospitals and orphanages, to try and annoy and harass the non-Turkish minorities into silence, or out of the country.

The latest act of the Turkish government's repressive nature



was displayed in last year's invasion of Cyprus. Whereas the overthrow of the government by the Greek officers was deplorable, the Turkish invasion, on the other hand, and capture of almost 40 percent of the territory with subsequent uprooting of about 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their houses, is surely of criminal nature. Murder of civilians and abuse of women are occurring daily as described by refugees. The most ignominious act, however, has been the multiple bombing of non-military targets like hotels, hospitals and schools. The Armenian Melkonian Education Institute in Nicosia was severely damaged by direct hits from Turkish jets, during the first days of the invasion.

Furthermore, during the session of the Commission on Human Rights, held in New York on March 6, 1974, the Special Rapporteur of the sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Micodema Rushyankiko, of Rwanda, referred to the Genocide of the Armenians in his progress report E.CN.4/sub.2.597. Turkey requested the removal of such reference on the basis that it is invalid. Great pressure is presently being exerted on the committee members by American Armenians and documents are being supplied to counteract Turkey's claims.

What is even more relevant to us today as Canadians is that Turkey has lifted the ban on opium growing, of which 80 percent flows into North America. The Turkish government did this on the excuse that the farmers can not make enough profit by growing other plants or trees. The U.S. had been providing millions of dollars to Turkey to enforce the ban.

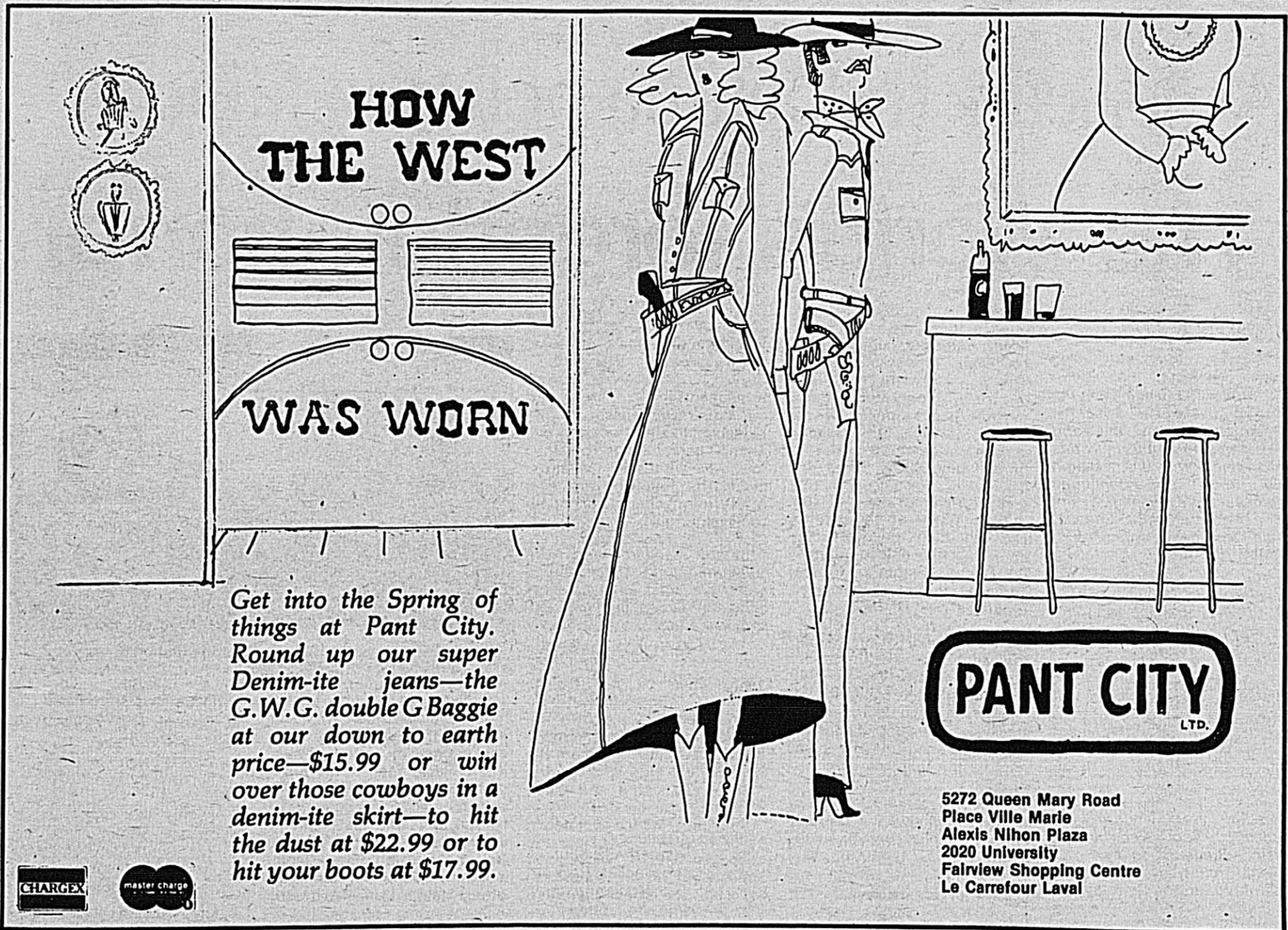
Canada/Turkish relations

While the U.S. has cut all military aid to Turkey, Canada has recently given some indication that it might supply Turkey with military material. It should be obvious that the Turkish government should not be provided with any military equipment. Its involvement in Cyprus is one reason for this.

Lately a Turkish official made a statement that his country would initiate the development of nuclear weapons for military purposes. As Canadians, we would not like to see Canada in the same situation as in India, where its help led India to become a nuclear country. I am appalled when I think of what the Turkish government could do with any nuclear armament, when 60 years ago, while still militarily limited, its deeds led Mr. Fridtjof Nansen, high Commissioner for refugees, League of Nations, to remark:

'A foreign witness has said that these deportation columns were merely a polite form of massacre, but in reality they were infinitely worse and more heartless; for instead of instant death they forced the victims to undergo all sorts of inhuman sufferings, while this cowardly and barbarous plan was to save the face of the authorities by posing as a necessary military measure. From June till August 1915, the hottest time of year when the victims were most likely to succumb, these processions of death wended their way endlessly from all the vilayets and towns where there were Armenians southwards in the direction of the desert.'

Fridtjof Nansen (New York 1928)
(High Commissioner for
Refugees, League of Nations)
Armenia and the Near East.
Executives of the McGill
Armenia Society



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American, Indochina policy: a failure

by Tony Porter

Lon Nol's preparations to leave Phnom Penh and the imminent victory of the Royal Cambodian Government of National Union signal a major defeat for American military strategy in Indochina.

The type of war pursued by such advisors as Henry Kissinger has been described by US Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker as "a question of changing the colour of the corpses," and involves arming and advising Cambodians, Laotians, Vietnamese and other peoples to replace Americans in fighting insurgencies in their countries.

The Lon Nol regime has weakened rapidly since it took power in a military coup just over five years ago, on March 18, 1970. Despite massive American aid that included the secret bombing of Cambodia, the invasion by 40,000 South Vietnamese troops in 1970 and the heavy American bombing again in 1973, the Lon Nol forces control only about ten percent of Cambodia. Today the U.S. is airlifting 750 tons of fuel and arms every day with planes and crews formerly part of the U.S. Air Force, but now belonging to "private companies" operated by the CIA.

While the Ford administration blames inadequate aid for Lon Nol's defeat, observers attribute it to a lack of sufficient soldiers capable of carrying on the war. As the New York Times reported last Sunday "It is virtually impossible to find anyone these days in Phnom Penh who supports the marshal personally or his government. The popular enthusiasm witnessed in the early months of his rule has turned into sour opposition after five years of corruption, soaring prices, a military draft that took only the poor, and a casualty toll that has killed or wounded perhaps one million of Cambodia's seven million people." The coup's indigenous support is derived from the traditional elites and those who thrived on American private investment.

In contrast, the alliance of Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge involves a wide spectrum from the monarchy through the peasants and workers.

Before the coup, Sihanouk was widely noted as a leader who "walked a tight rope" in an attempt to preserve Cambodian independence. He maintained friendly relationships with the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam, with China and also with America, despite his refusal of American aid after



CIA operative Chuck Bernard disembarks from U.S. helicopter in Cambodia.

1963, when it was tied to political concessions. Sihanouk received support from his paternalistic relationship with the peasants and from the bureaucratic elite who ran the nationalized firms and state enterprises he created.

The Khmer Rouge operated in 15 of 19 provinces before the coup and enjoyed widespread support among the peasantry, especially the rubber plantation

workers. At the time of the coup they were already an experienced, active organization.

When the Royal Cambodian Government of National Union and the National United Front (NUF) were set up by Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge in 1970, they were able to mobilize widespread support. While the NUF includes many prestigious people from Sihanouk's former government, it is led by the

Khmer Rouge, and has consequently introduced far reaching social reforms in the areas it controls.

American support for Lon Nol has resulted in widespread support for the National United Front and its impending victory. In the wider Indochinese context this indicates the failure of a strategy that makes Indochinese people fight American wars.

Letters

Protecting students' secrets

While most students know little about the Senate Committees of McGill, these Committees deserve attention because they deal with issues that directly affect the student body. The Committee on the Disclosure of Information is presently discussing the handling of student files and is a particularly relevant matter at this point in our paranoid times.

This committee, composed of three student representatives and six members of the faculty and administration, was established to devise a set of guidelines on the handling of files, the release of university information and the protection of the privacy of those associated with McGill. The committee's recommendations become university policy if approved by Senate.

Last November, Senate authorized one of the committee's recommendations concerning the release of student information. The only student information that McGill releases without the student's permission is whether or not a student is or was registered at McGill, between what dates he or she was enrolled, in what school or faculty the student was registered, and whether or not a degree or diploma was obtained.

Adherence to these guidelines may ensure that the privacy of a student is protected but instances arise when it is in the student's best interest to release certain information. For example, a friend or relation when passing through town may wish to contact a student, but cannot do so, because the university is not allowed to release the address. This information is most probably published in the student directory, and these directories are sent to such agencies as the Credit Bureau of Montreal, the RCMP, and the Immigration Department.

Central to the issue of student files is the question of whether or not a student should be allowed to see her or his own files. It is suggested that opening files is the best method of insuring the accuracy of the

contents. However, those responsible for files are reluctant to make them accessible because they may contain confidential material such as letters of recommendation. Departmental and faculty files may contain sensitive material such as explanations for poor academic standing, including details of personal and health problems, and occasionally a professor's comment on student performance.

Assuming that McGill follows the precedent of American colleges and makes certain files accessible to students, this raises several problems. If a disagreement arises between a student who demands that a particular item be destroyed and an administrator who insists that it is relevant, what will be done?

Student representatives on Senate Committees have to rely on their own judgement when participating in committee discussions. However, a caucus of committee members is taking shape and may in the future provide a forum for discussing issues that affect students.

If anyone wishes to offer an opinion on the issue of student files, please leave a message with the secretary of the Students' Society.

m.j. ede

No—a Daily staffer did not write this letter

To the Daily:

I am graduating from McGill this year after five years under its roof. During these five years, I have faithfully read the Daily every day. I would therefore like to commend Bonnie Price and the Daily staff on having put out the best newspaper in all those years. I am referring especially to the excellent job in the second term. It was so refreshing to see a group readily self-criticize and

accept and work on criticism (constructive) from outsiders. What a tremendous improvement over the other years—even 1st term.

A good paper should have (1) fairly extensive and informative campus coverage while (2) still presenting important and/or controversial exterior issues to the students.

Special mention goes to the fine organization and cohesiveness of presenting one concentrated issue to the students each week and inviting their cooperation and comments beforehand. Also special mention goes to the excellent idea of introducing the "Around Campus" column.

The Daily was deep, meaty and interesting this year—contrasting with the lacklustre superficiality of former years.

Although I expect George Kopp will likely have his own innovations for next year's Daily, I hope he recognizes and conserves the solid and successful framework you have set for a university paper.

Anne Langlois
BSU3

"A community of interests"

by Larry Black

In 1967, the Quebec government, upon recommendation of the Parent Report, established the Collèges D'Enseignement Général et Professionnel (CEGEPs) to provide the province's growing American-owned industry with a skilled labour force.

And in 1969, a Ministry of Education committee formed to create the province's first English language CEGEP, Dawson College, decided this new institution would provide this training within the spirit of "community" and "humanism"—the college would be different since "it had slogans all its own."

The "Dawson Community" meant a student-oriented college, based on participation and consensus, where all people had the same basic interests. "The college exists for the students," claimed its Director General, Paul Gallagher.

But after a few years students who had previously been satisfied by participation in minor decisions and shouldering the "responsibility for inefficiencies, clumsiness of operation and interpersonal frictions," began to question the "Dawson Philosophy." The "Community" had become an excuse for the mystification which surrounded major administrative decisions.

Some of these questions about the myth of the Dawson Community are examined in a pamphlet "The Dawson Community—myth and menace," put out by the Dawson Progressive Association (DPA).

The DPA is a group of students, teachers, and support personnel at the college whose aim is to support working

people, oppose imperialism and examine the role of education in capitalist society.

The dismantling of the myth involves dispelling a basic assumption of the Dawson Philosophy—that the "Community" embodies a sense of shared purpose and goal. The feeling at the college is one of uneasy co-operation, of "doing more with less." Problems would be solved within the college by "time, energy and mutual trust," the administration asserts.

While the idea of harmony and friendship is attractive, in an educational institution it is impossible.

The administration, the DPA points out, are employees of this government and are hired to represent its interests. The administrators must put into practice certain directives which are opposed to student and teacher interests. "Of course, the local CEGEP administration does have a certain autonomy in relation to the government but this autonomy vanishes when the crunch comes down on major issues."

The interests of the government are explained in the initial chapters on the role of a school in capitalist society—the relationship between employees and employers, and the role played by women at Dawson are similar to that of the larger society—despite what is claimed by the Dawson administration.

The pamphlet quotes Paul Gallagher from a memo in 1972. The college at its inception "was mainly a product of circumstances." One of these circumstances was the Parent

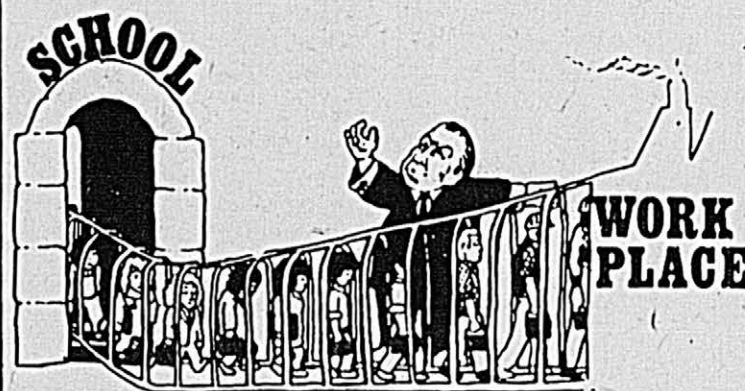
Report, which pointed out the reason for a state-financed post secondary education system—the school was needed to train people, at the public expense, for the specific needs of the labour market.

Another circumstance was the reality in the late sixties of students' interest from major approach of allowing students to participate in decision making up to a certain level has been effective in deterring students interest from major issues, while making them feel responsible for the college's inadequacies.

The "harmony of interests" represented by the philosophy has also hindered the formation of groups to protect the students and the college's employees from the whims of government policy. "The energy of Dawson students has been diverted from the progressive struggles going on outside the college to the swamp of student participation," in administrative structures.

Secondly, students are encouraged to be different, to think independently and act on compulsion. "Although this approach appears progressive, it completely ignores the collective responsibility to mobilize against social injustice." Finally, the kind of organization that student parity in governing committees (another part of the community concept) requires, creates a small group of student leaders who acquire privileges and get to know the administrators on a first name basis. This co-opting of student leaders, combined with the other two points results in "the well-known political apathy of the Dawson student body."

THE DAWSON 'COMMUNITY' MYTH & MENACE



AN ANALYSIS OF DAWSON AND THE SCHOOL SYSTEM
DAWSON PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

For employees, harmony includes the catch-phrase "Job descriptions should be no more important than a mutual trust and a sense of responsibility shared by all." Unionization is frowned upon because it exhibits bad faith in the community. As the DPA pamphlet explains, "Some of the most active people at Dawson have swallowed these claims and this led... to the late arrival of unions for Dawson employees."

Another effect of the Dawson.

Philosophy is the confusion and bureaucracy which anyone who has attended the CEGEP has felt. The administration feels this is healthy. "I would be terrified operating in an institution which wasn't at least partially confused," Gallagher has said. This according to the DPA, serves the administration by "giving people the impression that decisions are made by the community and so leaves the existing power structure less open to attack and criticism."

The role of technology in Quebec?

Last Friday night people from the Montreal community gathered to focus attention on science and technology. This is the first time that a group has gotten together at McGill to consider the social responsibilities and political implications of science. The impetus to create such a group came from John Dove, a representative of the Boston chapter of Science For The People.

Interest was first expressed two weeks ago at an informal meeting which took place at the anti-imperialist conference. Since that time the size of the group has increased to over twenty people.

Individuals representing a diversity of interests were present — all branches of the life sciences, Engineering, East

Asian Studies, Philosophy, Geography.... It was agreed that efforts should be made to broaden participation in the group to include professionals, students, technicians, workers — in short, all members of the Montreal community.

While there was no attempt made to formulate a political strategy for the group, there was consensus on these basic issues:

- that science and technology are used to protect corporate interests and ensure economic growth without concern for the impact which they will have on people.

- scientific knowledge must be demystified in order to break down the barriers between the scientific and non-scientific community.

- the manipulation of science and technology has manifest itself in a wide range of areas which should be investigated (such as pollution, war research, etc.)

The next consideration was the direction which immediate action should take. While the need to develop a political framework was recognized, it was stressed that this should develop from investigation and work within the community. This was based on an individual's concern that we might fall into directing our research to support a specific political bias.

However, we are concerned that we don't follow the pattern of current researchers who feel that by avoiding to publicize the results of their research, they can remain politically neutral.

Research does not exist in a political vacuum.

The nature of our work suggests a loose form of organisation. This would permit members with similar interests to form small action groups unified by a central steering committee. Some areas of general concern include:

- Occupational health and safety.
- The nature of university research

- The position of workers within the hierarchy of science and technology

- Distribution of general scientific knowledge to the community.

In preparation for the next general meeting, which will take place on April 4th (7:30 pm, Leacock 109), three discussion

groups were set up to consider: political and practical development, extending our contacts to other groups in the community, and communication and finance.

Based on the role of science and technology in the development of Quebec, we see a crucial need for the formation of this kind of organisation. Scientists, technologists, and engineers must act as a group to develop social responsibility within their fields — they must organise themselves and publish the issues.

For further information contact Brian Hirst at 842-1948 or see the notice board in the McGill Daily office.

J. Rothblatt and R. Tarrant

Down and out in the Wayward Inn

by Jeff Kessler

It's three o'clock on a cold Tuesday afternoon. Harry Johnson is bored. The dull clatter of the machinery and the routine of the day are slowly rocking him to sleep. Two more hours and he'll be home free, two more hours that seem like two more years. He glances over at the clock for the hundredth time and it still doesn't move, the hands frozen in place. Maybe another walk through the building to the Men's Room or a cigarette, smoked slowly with his head deliberately turned away from the clock and the time will magically pass; he'll look up again and it will be four or four-thirty.

Harry is 22 years old, a University of Toronto graduate, working the day shift in a parts factory. Like many of his friends he finished school with a Bachelor of Arts degree and no particular aspirations. He spent the first year after graduation roaming around the continent — California, "out-west", the usual pilgrimages, and when he finally ran out of money he came back to his home town, just outside of Toronto, looking for a job.

But something unexpected happened to Harry after his year of travelling — something he had discussed humorously with his friends at school suddenly became sober reality. Unless you are career-oriented (haircut, suit, work your way up the ladder, pension-type career oriented), there simply is no need for that twelve-inch, beautifully-scripted piece of paper. The diploma is about as useless as an umbrella in a blizzard.

So, Harry got together with two old friends, got a small place and went to work in the factory, the only job he could find.

The pay is just bad enough to keep him working every day to meet the rent and bills. He hasn't saved a cent and doesn't really expect to, although he's always talking about getting some money together and splitting back out west.

But these are just wasted words. Like most of his friends, (some are college graduates or dropped out of college after a year or so) he is in a rut, well dug and deep. And like most of his friends, it is a rut knee deep in alcohol.

Every night, Harry takes to the bars in search of the romance and adventure missing from his life. And he drinks like a fish.

Now through the curling smoke of his tenth cigarette of the day, Harry sees it is just about five and, almost simultaneously, hears the sharp buzz over the loudspeakers signaling the day is over. He waits his turn to punch out and heads for the parking lot. He starts his car and pulls onto the steadily congesting road and begins to relax, leaving the factory and his job behind as quickly as they recede

from his back window. Sometimes he'll light up a joint, but pot usually makes him think too much now, and more often than not, lulls him into drifting asleep by early evening. Besides, it's Tuesday and tonight, The Wayward Inn, his favorite bar, should be hopping. No time for pot tonight.

At home he takes a quick shower and eats a light supper, so that his stomach will be nearly empty, leaving plenty of room for drinks. It's close to seven and he calls a few friends, making plans for the evening. They agree to meet at the bar by ten-thirty.

Harry is a methodical drinker, he drinks slow and sure, keeping track of the amount and never mixing his alcohol. He sticks with one particular drink all night. Tonight he's drinking screwdrivers and like his friends he starts out at home. By the time he hits the bar he'll be close to wasted, flushed with the vodka already running through his veins.

He pours a good three shots of liquor into the glass and mixes the orange juice in. He takes the pint bottle, the orange juice and his drink into the living room and switches on the television. He sits like that, mesmerized by the tube and the day at work fades further away with each gulp from the glass.

Soon, the pint bottle and the carton of juice are both empty, the remnants of each swishing down into Harry's stomach. It's 10 o'clock and he spruces himself in the mirror, fixing his hair and straightening his shirt. Satisfied, he's out the door and on the way to the bar, his body warm and flushed, his head already floating.

The Wayward Inn, Harry's first stop, is in the midst of a great rediscovery. Business hasn't been this good in a long time. Five years ago, it was a small, dingy place where the town's elder alcoholics could gather in the pleasing obscurity of a dark musty room, almost always uncrowded. Three years ago it seemed to be on the verge of closing down — business wasn't getting any better and prices were beginning to skyrocket.

Then, the headlong plunge of kids back into alcohol began. It started out slowly, probably with college students coming home for vacation and going out to a bar for a drink or two. But it was other things also, most evident being that the kids had stopped caring. All the energies from the demonstrations and the "Woodstock generation" had faded away. No, better, they were kicked like a toy that a spoiled child had grown tired of.

Downs and trunks, scorned by most, became the rage. People wandered around half asleep for months, minds melted into lumps of quaaludes. And suddenly it all made sense. Like lost children rushing into the arms of their parents, there it

was; the old stand-by, the cheapest and most abundant of all downs, good old Mister Booze.

The Wayward Inn and other places like it, eking out a living from old gray men and bored husbands, began to prosper. The kids started to filter in until the trickle became a flood. The old men and executives were finally driven out (sorry, no room) as more and more kids came. Every night the place bulged with young, sweating flesh, drinking in amounts that kept the cash registers ringing.

For the owners, it was a godsend. In the span of a year, the clientele had changed entirely and they were pouring money into the place. The kids had finally come around. Better to drink and moan in alcoholic stupor, than rant and rave about changing things and making it better. Yes, the kids had finally come around.

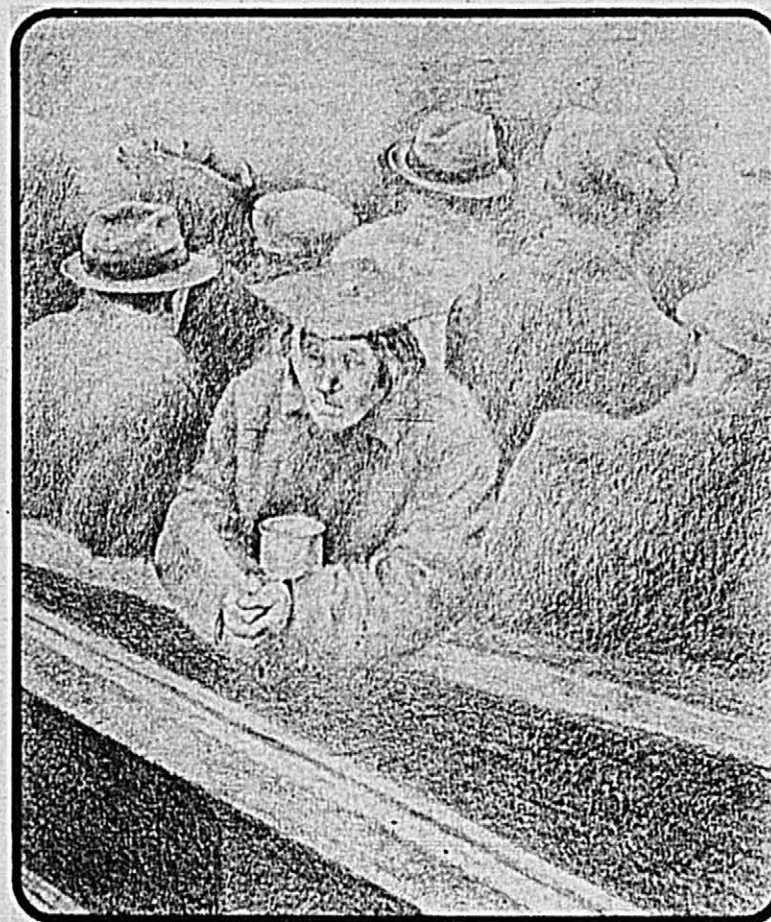
So here it is, Tuesday night, the place is booming and here goes Harry. He opens the heavy door to the Inn and steps into a flood of low lights, smoke and blaring jukebox tunes. The liquor's running through him, easing his body and, though the bar is packed three deep with people waiting for drinks, he slides through them to his favorite spot, where the bartender knows him and he gets waited on almost immediately. With a drink in his hand, he works his way to the corner of the bar where he leans against the wall, eyes roaming over the endless varieties of women in the place.

If all goes well and if the alcohol does its job of providing the bravado he needs, Harry will leave tonight with one of these young ladies, his life changed by the infinite possibilities of new romance. This is the recurring scenario and in the loose visions of drinking it seems so sure, so destined a thing, but, in truth, it rarely, if ever, works out. Most nights he ends up in bed with no more than a swelling head and a bellyful of liquor, water and aspirin.

With another drink on the way, he sees Phil and Larry at a table beside the jukebox. Phil is on unemployment. He worked the same job for three years in a row then got laid off, actually something he worked out with his boss. He gets a nice fat 65 dollars a week and, since, like Harry, he shares an apartment, his rent is about 60 dollars a month.

To Phil now, the 260 dollars he gets a month seems like money dropped into his hand by some rich uncle and he's enjoying it to the hilt. A heavy drinker, he's switched from Molson and cheap whiskey to Old Grandd and Jack Daniels on the rocks.

Larry drinks Export constantly. He's a bright guy but after two years of playschool at McGill, he's come home to



Paul Bochner-McGill News

figure things out. He's only been home a while and is staying with his parents for the time being, and that alone drives him out to the bars every night. As he says, "I can't stay home at night and listen to them ask me every night what am I going to do with my life." He's worked a succession of petty jobs since he's been back, most recently at a carwash.

Harry brings over his drink and sits down, joining them in the constant patter of female appraisal, the essence of the barroom scene, to meet a girl, to get lost in the sweetness of a relationship. Oh, for sure, there are times when it all fits together perfectly. The alcohol, the dark room and the wild atmosphere all gell into smiles and girl meets boy and it's a great thing, this scene with all these people milling around. It's those few and far between perfect nights that bring Harry, Phil, Larry and their thousand compatriots back night after night.

But, more than all that, drinking is a convenient way of forgetting the mundane jobs and, what's worse, the dull consistency of life. The night wrapped in pints and quarts of liquid seems mysterious and new, a million light years away from the sharp sting of reality and the factory. The Bars, blinking bright red neon and bulging with us, our people, is a haven, a steel curtain unimpenetrable from all the weariness we have inherited and all the mistakes we have made.

Harry and most of his friends

are bonafide alcoholics. They are too young to feel the aching liver from years of drinking or the glazed vision of decades of imbibing, but they are alcoholics nonetheless. Yesterday, Harry woke up with the shakes, his hands trembling for a cup of coffee. He will be twenty-three next month.

But this is all far and away from Harry now, tucked somewhere in the back of his mind. Now, he's bubbling with three or four strong drinks plus what he had at home and the jukebox sounds good and loud. The girl sipping her beer and looking askance at him looks just right, Larry and Phil are gone, headed to another bar up the street where everything is the same; the same stuffy air, the same callous face on the bartenders, the only difference will be the faces.

But now... he turns his back to the jukebox and the girl is gone. Suddenly, it feels late, his eyes are stinging and his stomach is bloated. Too much and it's only Tuesday.

Harry drains his drink and works his way to the door, all the time hoping maybe he'll catch a glance from someone but... ah, well, work tomorrow anyway.

He climbs in his car and heads for home all the time hoping he has enough coffee to get him through the morning. Tomorrow night, he'll be back.

Harry, Phil, Larry and The Wayward Inn are true people and places whose names have been changed.

Students should share profits and responsibility

To the Daily:

In reaction to George Tombs' letter in your March 21st issue, I have a question: What is the difference between an "aristocratic" faculty, to paraphrase Mr. Tombs' words, who would burden the students with the expense of running McGill and "aristocratic" students who would refuse to give a little to help an institution that belongs as much to them as to anyone else? It's true that the faculty must realize that it has no right to consider the responsibility of financing McGill as beneath their dignity, it seems to me only fair that the students realize that that right isn't theirs either. Being here by choice, the students should share with everyone else both the profits and the responsibilities incurred by the university.

I fail to see why such a compromise as the one I suggested would be "dishonest, unreasonable, ... achieving nothing and arising out of the absence of argument rather than the presence of

agreement". There would certainly be no absence of argument, as the different groups confronting each other with their feelings on the subject is a definite demonstration of argument. Similarly, there is surely no loss of commitment to one's ideals simply in being willing to listen to and evaluate the ideals of others. I am not advocating blindly accepting the administration's policies, but rather giving them the chance to express themselves that common courtesy demands. As students, we would be outraged if they were to deny us that privilege, so who are we to deny it from them.

In trying to come to an agreement in this manner, all parties concerned would be working together to solve the problem, rather than attempting to further their own interests by mutual condemnation. It does not seem to me that, in order to be effective, the struggle should be one of "Us" versus "Them", but one of us and them versus the problem.

David C. Webb
Arts U1

Gertrude's, the Crescent St. Bar
To the Daily:

We are particularly appalled at the fact that we (McGill students) are being charged a cover charge to enter Gertrude's on the weekends. Gertrude's exists in the Student Union, which we, as students, support with our money, and it is beyond our comprehension as to how Gertrude's can be a "student bar" when they fucking charge us a quarter to get into the goddamn place. First, the beer is at least 100% more than cost, implying that someone (not us) is making shit-loads of money, and second, the place is a scam hole with moronic music and totally incompetent waiters (garçons).

All of this sums (with an integral from minus infinity to plus infinity, if you crazed capitalists can deal with higher math), to the fact that what was to be a cheap, nice, friendly place to go, has turned into a "Crescent St." bar with the sole idea of making money (dear God, the thought of it). So, to all those people who have any affiliation with this enterprise, FUCK YOU!

John E. Lee, Bio. U2
Douglas Smith, Bloch. U1
A.J. Aldridge, Marine Sc. MSc.2



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95.9 Rock Talk

OUR SUMMER SIDE: Though the college papers general go dormant during the summer months, "95.9 Rock Talk" will be a feature of the *Loyola Summer Times* this year and available on the campuses of St. George, Loyola and McGill. We're glad the college crowd has been responsive to our editorial bit and we'll continue trying to update you on news of local rock, upcoming concerts, the world rock scene and other information that might enhance your enjoyment of CJFM.

BTO CONFIRMED: Donald K., while guest-hosting on 95.9, confirmed that Bachman-Turner Overdrive will play the Forum on Aug. 16. He still isn't firm on a Stones date or the Pink Floyd visit, but implies that Elton John could be back again this fall... Kebec Spec and CJFM present La Ville Emard together with Ellen McIlwaine at Theatre du Nouveau Monde April 21. Details on the air shortly.

HEAR US OUT, PLEASE: "Forum Sellouts", presenting the music featured in local rock shows over the past few years on Fridays and Saturdays from 8 'til 10 p.m., offers this upcoming lineup: March 28, The Who; March 29, Beatles; April 4, Dylan and The Band; April 5, Chicago... John Entwistle, bassist for The Who and leader of his own band, OX, guests on Mary Travers & Friend this Sunday at eight p.m. ... On Sunday night's "Live Music" at nine, Dave Tollington presents interviews and music featuring April Wine and Babe Ruth. "Wine" is at P de A April 1 with Moonquake, and Babe Ruth does the Centre Sportif, U of M, April 5... "The History of British Rock" debuts Saturday, April 12 at noon on CJFM.

SPRING HARVEST: There's been a boom crop of new albums the past few weeks and among those now being played on CJFM are Circus (Argent), Far Beyond These Castle Walls (Chris de Burgh), Fly By Night (Rush), Crash Landing (Jimi Hendrix), Blue Sky, Night Thunder (Michael Murphy), Nils Lofgren (Lofgren), I'll Play For You (Seals & Crofts), Songbird (JC Young), and Swamp Dog (Swamp Dog)... New singles being aired at 95.9 include Blue Swede's Hush/I'm Alive, Jefferson Starship's Caroline, Silver Convention's Save Me, Heart's How Deep It Goes, Herbie Hancock's Spank a Lee, and Sammy Johns' Chevy Van.

THE CONTEST: James Hale, Michael Ede, Joey Pollock, Audrey Kilpatrick and Garry Mathieu won Dylan's "Blood On The Tracks" for identifying Minneapolis as the town where half the album was recorded. Since March 1, we've been able to give away 50 albums and 70 tickets to CJFM listeners. This week's poser: Why does Linda Ronstadt's "It Really Doesn't Matter Anymore" (the old Buddy Holly hit) qualify as Canadian content, musically? Write us, CJFM, Box 959, Station "H", Montreal. The first five right will receive Linda's latest, "Heart Like a Wheel".

LOCAL TALENT, TAKE NOTE: The Musicians' Centre, located at 4476 Park Ave., received an L.I.P. grant on the premise that besides developing local talent, they would entertain shut-ins, whether prison inmates, hospital patients or senior citizens. And the group is doing just that. The Centre then tries to book groups and individuals who have given of their time in this manner. Associated with the Musicians' Centre are Roger Rodier, Shakey Al, Aeon, Zak and many others. For information call George Delatolla or Mike Wisniewski at 270-4111.

P.S.... "95.9 ROCK TALK" is in the Saturday editions of 'The Gazette' and 'Le Devoir' (entertainment section). Program specials will be announced on CJFM and in radio listings. Everybody at CJFM wishes all of your the best of luck in your finals and in finding summer employment.

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Greenpaper...

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1975

immigrants. Although such shifts occur for all Canadians, whatever their personal economic situation, the change is most marked for those who are unemployed, and becomes more conspicuous the longer the period that the person has experienced unemployment in the recent past."

Unemployed, uneducated citizens fear immigrants

In general, the study notes, those with the most negative view on immigration are people

in lower income groups, in unskilled occupational positions, uneducated persons, residents of regions of high unemployment, individuals in rural areas with a marginal economic base, and members of oppressed nationalities (i.e. Quebecers).

In addition to these groups, the study finds that people who are generally ignorant of the immigration situation also tend to hold negative or undecided opinions.

These observations point to

one conclusion: the Green Paper encourages people who are hit by the brunt of Canada's economic mess, to blame immigrants for the crisis. It's an old trick, but the men in power are doing their best to pull it off again.

Their success may be limited this time, though. The study on Canadian attitudes reports:

"Although it is true that Canadians are frequently negative to immigration because of prevailing high unemployment,

they do not, on the whole, believe that restricting immigration is a solution to the economic problem of unemployment. In a Gallup Poll conducted in May 1961, during a period of high unemployment, only 7.8 per cent of the people who suggested that the government should be doing more to help unemployment, explicitly mentioned restricting immigrations."

Commenting on the Green Paper, the *Last Post* wrote, "It is

unfortunate that this debate on a matter of fundamental policy should take place at a time of economic stagnation and general pessimism."

Considering the radical, racist changes which the Green Paper suggests, is it just a coincidence that the Green Paper appeared at a time when the public was asking the government to explain the recession and other ills in Canadian society? Using the foreigner as the scapegoat is, after all, as old as history.

continued from page 3 Regulated Industry...

should be set up to study military contracts at McGill "to avoid the danger of getting the university involved in studying war fighting techniques for the Canadian Armed Forces." However, his proposed amendment was rejected by Senate.

Hitschfeld agreed that the document "does touch on many sensitive issues" but explained that "it has to be viewed in a certain context. Virtually the

same policy has prevailed in the university since the early 1960's and there have been no abuses of it made since then."

Hitschfeld said that any research being carried out at McGill for the military "is at least as benign and as benevolent as it is malicious."

He added that the university "should not put restrictions on research activity beforehand just because the contributions

come from tainted sources. As long as it's carried out in the open it's quite legitimate."

Leo Yaffe, Vice Principal (Administration), said that "many people fear that academics are skulking in laboratories doing work that is 'dirty'—but this is not true at all." He congratulated the Graduate faculty for their "excellent document."

However, Professor Antal Deutsch (Economics) said that a

policy for research of any kind is "bad" and that any restrictions on the individual researcher are unacceptable. "The fewer rules we have the better," he said.

Faculty of Arts Dean Robert Vogel said that he accepted most of the policy paper but warned that "we must always remain vigilant about such matters as military research and defense contracts."

According to Hitschfeld, "receiving" the document by Senate does not mean that it has been approved. "All it means is that Senate take official cognizance of its contents." He added that details for other areas related to research, such as consulting, still have to be worked out. He did not say when a formal policy would be presented for approval by Senate.

Turning energy crises into profit

by Jeff Kessler

About a week ago, telephone owners in the States received a brief "progress report" on energy conservation along with their telephone bill. It seems that the phone company, like Gerald Ford, is convinced that the key to the energy crisis is to save oil. Oil is expensive and in short supply. But fortunately, the phone company is cooperating with the President by turning down thermostats, driving their trucks more slowly, and using more efficient electrical equipment.

Calls for lower fuel consumption by motorists and wiser use of heating facilities would be fine were it not true that in the environmental crisis itself is more than merely a matter of an "energy crisis" and the energy crisis itself is more than a mere matter of expensive or even finite gas reserves.

The energy crisis has come to a head not because of government or industry concern about the effects of photochemical smog on the health of people, nor even out of fear that oil will run out. The crisis has come to the attention of economic and political leaders because the price of oil has no so dramatically increased.

Americans have to be careful in their use of oil because they have become so oil-consuming and, more broadly speaking, energy-consuming in their forms of production. The energy crisis will NOT go away either by rationing or higher taxes on petroleum to reduce its use. We can see why by taking a brief look at how this got started in the first place.

We must begin with the question of how any large company in a competitive private economy behaves. Its concern is to maximize profits through expanded production and the cheapest means of production. When it cannot expand in a given market it tries to create new markets. Why don't companies ever leave well enough alone and say "We've got enough to keep us for the time being?" While the answers many have something to do on occasion with the greed of individual capitalists, more generally it is a consequence of the system itself.

The company which does not seek the least cost technologies and the widest possible markets for its products is driven out of business or fails to attract the capital needed for continuation of a high level of operations. It loses markets, its profits go down, the value of its stock declines, its management is in trouble.

Cost Displacement

All of this is orthodox private enterprise economics. But what we all too often neglect is that one consequence of this is the system's tendency to reward those enterprises which are most successful in shifting onto the public the real costs of production. We are accustomed to think of this in such cases as the pollution of a river. No company in its right mind would build a waste treatment facility if it could simply dump the waste into the river. Of course, by dumping the waste, the costs of waste treatment are paid for by us all in polluted waters and the company makes

Every large corporation constantly seeks ways of displacing costs. One instance of this has been a long-term movement from labour-intensive to energy-intensive technologies. Enormous sums have been invested in the development of products and technologies requiring substantial amounts of energy.

Companies care only that energy be cheap and plentiful, regardless of the damage various forms of energy consumption may do to society. Technologies requiring the use of oil have been especially desirable because the price of oil has been so cheap. Until recently, the cost of oil has not reflected the real value of an irreplaceable natural resource.

Exploitation of Arab oil states by American corporations has been a major reason for this. The price paid by American corporations to the oil states did not reflect oil's true worth in several senses: (1) oil is of key economic importance to the West, (2) massive burning of hydrocarbons does great environmental damage, (3) oil is both irreplaceable and the only source of wealth to many Middle Eastern countries.

Because decisions about products and production techniques have been made by private companies solely with reference to profits, we have today in the U.S. an economy tied to intensive use of energy.

Market Expansion

Beyond this concern, American corporations in pursuit of profits have struggled desperately to expand markets for various goods regardless of

peoples' needs for the products or the resources which must be used to produce them. One could multiply almost endlessly examples of corporate attempts to create new kinds of products through use of the lowest cost (energy-intensive) technologies without regard to the ultimate consequences for the total environment of the eventually limited supply of energy.

The Dilemma

The energy crisis is therefore not going to go away if Americans manage to conserve a little more gas. Corporations concerned with maintaining the profitability of huge investments in energy-intensive technologies and seeking constant expansion of markets are going to continue to seek cheap energy. And cheap energy means energy whose price does not reflect the real social cost—in terms of present or future damage to society.

Corporate leadership will tell us that if oil is no longer cheap and plentiful, we must have nuclear power. Government leaders like Ford follow the demands of corporate leadership in calling for the construction of hundreds of nuclear power plants.

Yet within the context of America's economic system, the policy maker is in a real dilemma. He hears Ralph Nader talking about the dangers of nuclear power, but he also knows that if the power is not provided individual companies will lay off workers and the economy will stagnate. American multinationals will produce

their goods abroad. And no individual company will go to the cost of new forms of production as long as it can hope to compel resumption of the older and more profitable forms of production.

As we have seen in recent years, modern corporations have awesome political and economic resources to compel the kind of policies they seek. We will therefore, see constant demands for plentiful energy without regard for eventual consequences.

The policy makers will continue to operate within the confines of terrible choices as long as an economic system of massive private power and profit endures. We need energy policies which reflect the potential social damage of massive energy consumption. But we will not have such policies as long as the power to make the most important economic decisions remains in private hands.

Montrealers will be receiving energy "progress reports" from Bell Telephone next month. Consider how the telephone company spends some of that money it has saved from conservation of expensive fuels. On the back of their energy conservation message is a suggestion that we save human energy by purchasing another phone from them. And millions of dollars in profit from sales goes into that advertising as well as the production of environmentally destructive telephone plastics, made from oil.

Eyes Examined

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Time: 11:00 am and 1:30 pm

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3480 McTavish Street

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April 10 & 11 from 11 am to 7 pm

Cartoon Film Parade

Date: April 12 (6 yrs. & up)

Place: Leacock 132 - no charge

Time: 11:00 am and 1:30 pm

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In fact, it's somewhat of a status symbol among our almost one million graduates. Famous and well known personalities now read with their hand as a pacer.

The hand however hasn't always been the symbol of a speed reader. The old fashioned technique was to use reading machines. The theory of motorized arm was good but the students found mechanical devices impractical and expensive.

.. Evelyn Wood discovered the hand as a device "to read groups of words, to increase concentration so you don't have to go back and re-read so often"

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The Buying Club

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continued from page 7

But the sailors held out and two days before the coup of September 11, a letter to President Allende was made public which declared that the sailors will persist in opposing their reactionary superiors in spite of the torture, and that they would remain loyal to the working class and the Chilean people.

The appeal generated support from various elements of Chilean society including veterans organizations, trade unions and political parties, which formed solidarity committees with the sailors.

But since the fateful coup of September 11, the whereabouts of the sailors is unknown and many of their relatives and associates have been arrested and interrogated. The Junta is keeping the results of their trial under strict secrecy.

A similar group is launching a campaign in Toronto. Donations may be sent to:

"Campaign-Chilean Sailors"
Box 86
Station V
Toronto, Ontario.

Today

MSSA Elections:

Elections at 7 pm in Union B23-24. Your participation is greatly appreciated. Refreshments will be served.

Education Faculty:

Presents "Mixed Metaphor," variations on dance and poetry at 5 pm in Auditorium 129, Education Building, 3700 McTavish. No charge.

Malaysian-Singapore Students' Association:

Act now and put your ideas into action. Elections at 8 pm in Union B26-27. Refreshments.

McGill Chamber Orchestra:

Free concert, under the direction of Alexander Brodt at 8:30 pm in Redpath Hall, featuring two works by Mendelssohn.

What's What

NORTH EAST MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

Convention at the Salon des professeurs, Pavillon Jesus-Marie, Faculté des Sciences de l'Education, No. B328, 90 Vincent d'Indy, Université de Montreal on Friday, April 4 and Saturday, April 5 starting at 10 am.

PRE-RETIREMENT SERIES AT MARIANOPOLIS

A series of seminar-workshops designed to help couples deal with the spectre of impending retirement begins at Marianopolis on Monday, April 7 at 8 pm.

FORUM

J. Weryho, Islamic Studies Library, will speak on "Linguistic and religious minorities in Iran," in L830 on Thursday, April 3 at 4 pm. Also Muhammad Tawfiq will speak on "Foreign influences in Western Arabia (1872-1909)" in on Thursday, April 17 at 4 pm.

INDIA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Invites everyone for an informal get-together on Wednesday, April 2 at 5 pm in Union B26-27. Free refreshments, all welcome.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY

General meeting on Wednesday, April 2 at 8 pm in L26 to discuss report from executive, revision of constitution, and election. Please bring membership and ID card.

DIVINE LIGHT SOCIETY

Colour film "Who is Guru Maharaj Ji?" on Tuesday, April 1 at 2:30 pm at Sir George Williams campus (Concordia University), Room H110.

MCGILL PLANNED FAMINE

Starvers please return kits and collect up by the end of the month to Tom, Doug or Helena at MCF meetings, Tuesday at 1 pm and Friday at 12 noon. See Union notice board for room or call Doug at 849-0200.

WORKERS SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Our regular meetings take place on Tuesdays at 6 pm. We will meet in the Union lobby and go to a room. We will plan our summer work and prepare for the fall.

WORKER'S FILM PROGRAM

The Workers' Support Committee will be sponsoring 3 worker films on Thursday, April 3 at 8 pm. Room to be announced in Women's Collective Press.

MCGILL GRADUATE ASSOCIATES

Daniel I. Trevick, lawyer, will speak on "The Legal Rights of Women in Quebec" on Wednesday, April 9 at 8:30 pm in Thomson House, H1, Danny, greetings from Ron.

WORKERS SUPPORT SOLIDARITY EVENING AND FUNDRAISER

All the student workers support committees in Montreal will be sponsoring a solidarity evening. There will be speeches from striking workers, cultural performances, and singing, dancing and beer. All on Friday, April 11 at 8:30 pm in the Union ballroom.

BENEDICT LABRE HOUSE

Presents Latin American liberation film festival from Wednesday, April 2 to Saturday, April 5 at Catholic Information Centre, 1110 St. Alexandre Street. For info call 866-3803.

Development and Human Values: Asia

Annual Conference of the
Canadian Society for Asian Studies,
Montreal, May 12, 13, 14, 1975.

For further information about registration and accommodation please write to:

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Administrative Coordinator
CSAS 1975 Conference
Centre for East Asian Studies
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We couldn't think of a better souvenir to bring back from Japan. The Honda Civic offers you superb control with road-hugging front-wheel drive. It has an unbelievable amount of passenger space. And it has a lot of other features you'd be surprised to find in a small economy car.

If you'd like a chance to win a Honda Civic and a trip to Japan, visit any Honda Civic Dealer listed below. All we want you to do is fill out a ballot form and leave it with the dealer.

If your name is picked after the contest closes, you must correctly answer a skill-testing question. You could be a winner. Even if you already own a Honda Civic, you could win back the list price of the Civic you bought, as well as the trip.

So enter soon, the contest closes April 30, 1975. Be sure to look for full details at any participating Honda Civic Dealer. *Win the car that really flies.

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1½ to sublet: May-August sunny, furnished, close to campus and park. Call 288-9091. Keep trying.

Available: pleasant 3½ apartment to share until June 30, close to McGill. 50/50 on rent and expenses, \$65. Call Stan 282-0772.

Cosy, bright 1½, 640 Prince Arthur. Sublet — May (negotiable), June, August, extendable. \$87. Phone nights 'til midnight 288-9728.

Sublet: May 1st to August 31st. Clean spacious 6½ apt. with view of park. Pine and Hutchison corner. 849-7294.

To Share: large flat near Westmount Park May-Sept. 1st, own room; garden; 5 minutes from Atwater Metro; \$95.00 monthly. 935-6885 evenings.

Sublet: May 1 to July 31 (or longer). Clean, spacious 4½, Hutchison & Pine, unfurnished, laundry in basement. Call 844-3874, 8-11 P.M.

SUBLET: Large, sunny 4½, partially furnished near campus. Available in May until Sept. or beyond. Call 288-7426 after 8 P.M.

1½ to sublet: Comfortable, 3 min. to McGill, Prince Arthur, telephone 842-0034. Available May 1, or earlier, to August 31.

TOSUBLET: May-Sept. Furnished 2½. University/Prince Arthur area. \$135/month. Call Devin 842-5396.

Sublet WANTED: UNFURNISHED 1½ or 2½ wanted for May 1 - September. Call 844-7207 or leave message for Donna in Debating Union Box, Council Office.

SUBLET: 2½, May 1 to August 31, GREAT LOCATION (3563 University), completely furnished, utilities, wall paintings, clean, safe, \$150.00, Tel. 842-0188.

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Lost: Silver Ring with blue stone. Sentimental value. Please call 338-6543. Reward.

LOST: Amethyst ring in Stephen Leacock Building. If found please call 849-0109. Reward.

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Dodge Dart '69. Slated six, automatic, radio, 6 wheels, new brakes, battery, alternator, snowtires, license. \$425 or best offer. 631-6854 evenings.

Pontiac 1967 Laurentian. Excellent motor, rusty body, winter-summer tires, radio, 112,000 miles, \$650.00 Call between 6-7 PM, 672-5386.

2 Dunlop nylon belted summer tires, excellent condition, whitewalls. 155s/13 (for Toyota) \$25. Call Malcolm 739-8442, evenings.

Capri, '73, low mileage, sun roof, AM-FM 8 track stereo, decor inside, perfect condition, red, many extras, 4 speed; \$3,000. Call 481-1860 or 481-3030.

BOOTS: one pair, size 8½ - 9, women's. Hand-made, Appaloosa skin; Paid \$60, will sell for \$45 or best offer. 842-4098.

Stereo Components: 15 watts rms/channel for \$180, also B/W TV, cassette tape and radio, 285-9101 Rm. 618. Leave Message.

FOR SALE: International 470 Class sailboat. Completely rigged, ready to sail. Vanguard Hull (1973). Euan Swan 844-4758 10:30 - 11:30 PM.

MISCELLANEOUS

One way to LONDON by regular carrier. Ms. under 24. Before May 15. Dirt Cheap. 488-4117.

The McGill Biology Students' Union presents a GRAD PARTY dinner & dance with a live band. PLACE: Bill Wong's Restaurant. TIME: April 6, 1975, 7:30 PM. Tickets are only \$13/couple and are available at the UNION BOX OFFICE, 3480 McTavish.

Cont'd. P. 44

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The Armenian Question: From Reform to Riddance

Richard Hovanissian,

Ph.D.

Professor of Eastern European History
at U.C.L.A., California

will give a lecture
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Baseball predictions

Sports

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny

If you honestly believed that we were going to let the last issue of the Daily come around without our sage predictions on the outcome of the 1975 baseball season, you were quite mistaken. Once again, we gaze into our infamous crystal ball, which exposes the destiny of one and all, to decide who will finish on top of the baseball hill next season.

That's right. Once again, it's time for the Z and Z "pretty sure, but don't bet your tuition money on it baseball prognostication." In effect, this means you won't have to bother waiting through the entire summer to find out who's going to finish where. Just read this article and spend the rest of your summer in Europe. Read on, fans.

The national League:

East

Pittsburgh Pirates: By virtue of their strong offense and pitching depth, the Pirates should once again overcome their defensive shortcomings to finish on top of the east division. The recent acquisition of Ed Brinkman should shore up the infield, while old pros Stargell, Sanguillan, and Hebner and young tyke Richie Zisk should supply the scoring punch. Ken Brett, Jerry Reuss, and Jim Rooker are three established southpaw starters who give Pittsburgh a decided edge to finish first. We'll be seeing Danny Murtaugh's rocking chair in the playoffs.

St. Louis Cardinals: This year's edition of the redbirds will be minus one Joe Torre for the first time in many years. Despite this, the team still relies on the salty veterans to pull them through. If Brock, Smith and McBride can duplicate last year's stats, and if Ted Simmons will rebound off a bad season, the Cardinal offense should be in solid shape. The pitching staff remains the big

question mark for St. Louis. Unless they can settle their mound problems, the Cardinals could very well finish in third place instead of second. We're betting on the pitchers pulling through. It should be enough to finish ahead of Philadelphia, but not in competition with Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Phillies: With Schmidt, Bowa, Cash, and Montanez, the Phillies are awfully strong in the infield. But, it pretty well ends there. Unless there is someone coming up, trading away Del Unser's strong glove in centerfield could very well hurt the team in the long run, especially if Tug McGraw doesn't fully recover from his back surgery. They're not particularly strong in the pitching department, with only Carlton and Twitchell to speak of, and their bull pen is in worse shape, as the Unser-McGraw deal would indicate.

Montreal Expos: As you are probably aware, the Expos are involved in a rebuilding program similar to those undertaken by many National League teams recently. Although the long term results differ, they all have one thing in common: the young team loses a lot of games. The youngsters will give Montreal a strong infield, but the outfield is certainly suspect. The pitching staff is improved over last year, but they still need time. As far as this season goes, the Expos should begin strong, like every Mauch team, but should start losing after a few weeks. The difference between this team and past ones, however, will lie in the fact that the team should finish the season stronger as the players gain experience and confidence. They'll finish fourth because the Mets and the Cubs are that much worse than they are.

New York Mets: Seaver should come back into form this year, and Koosman should have



another fine year. However, the Mets have no bull pen and no consistent offense. Whether they will finish fifth or sixth will depend on how the Cub moundsmen fair, since their offense and defense are superior.

Chicago Cubs: The Chicago Cubs have absolutely no pitching. Their offense is quite strong, as is their defense, but not enough to overcome the weak pitching staff. It'll be another last place finish for the windy city.

West

Los Angeles Dodgers: Still by far the best team in the National League. Their only visible weakness is a lack of strong throwing arms in the outfield. The basis of their thrust this year will again be the pitching staff which boasts the finest starting combo in baseball, Don Sutton and Andy Messersmith, coupled to the games' most durable and effective fireman, Cy Young winner Mike Marshall. The infield remains strong and catcher Steve Yeager is second only unto Johnny Bench as a receiver.

Cincinnati Reds: A team which is tremendously strong at five positions but horribly weak at the five others including pitching and field managing. Bench and Morgan have no peer at catching or second, Golden Glover Dave Concepcion is the NL's no. 1 all round shortstop, while few are more proficient at first than Tony Perez, or in left than Pete Rose.

The main difficulties rest with the pitchers and Sparky Anderson. Anderson may be a personable enough character who is definitely a credit to baseball's image, but the fact remains that he has continually been outmanaged to the point where his superior teams have never won a world's championship. One hopes he is only kidding when he proposes to drop Rose to second in the order while moving Ken Griffey to lead off. The Reds play chief rival LA seven times early in the season, and if Sparky doggedly sticks by his new order, he'll soon find himself back at the drawing board while once again Walt Alston waltzes away with the roses.

Atlanta Braves: The Braves have a pretty good lineup this year as last, but their hopes for a flag seem to hold on to a flicker of a chance to land big Dick Allen to bolster a sagging lumber corps. The infield is shabby, with the only hopeful signs presently being in the corners which contain first baseman Davey Johnson and third sacker Darrel Evans. The outfield with Garr, Baker, Davey May (former Brewer), and Rowland Office shows fine offense but little defense. Their chances are further shortened by the fact that field general Clyde King couldn't manage himself, let alone his team, out of a paper bag.

Houston Astros: Again, in this team we are made acutely aware of the lack of pitching in this division. The death of Don Wilson leaves the Astros with a grand total of zero pitchers of top brand quality. Ceden, Gross, Watson, Rader, and Metzger are the offensive gems. Watch for Enos Cabell, obtain-

ed from Baltimore for Lee May to fold and once again expose an Astro front office trading gaffe. Preston Gomez, field manager of the team is alone worth a drop of two placings in the standings and so the less said about him the better... Bring back The Lip!

San Diego Padres: Strengthened themselves immeasurably last year in a second consecutive string of triumphs in the dealing department. By stealing Rich Folkers from the Cards by parting with peanuts, the Padres' pitching staff has obtained the top flight reliever necessary to solidify a promising starting staff. The infield of Roberts, Hernandez, Fuentes and McCovey is one of the better ones, Kendall behind the plate is at least adequate, and the outfield of Grubb, Winfield, and Tolan boasts speed offense and fielding. The only problem might be bench strength. MacNamara is a fine manager, and his prowess might even guide the Padres to third if formerly injury plagued players dodge the bug.

San Francisco Giants: Lost Bonds, Moffitt, Mays, Healy, Perry, McCovey, Fuentes, and Kingman for sheets of second rate songs. The team is peopled with sub par, and mediocre players with only a handful of semi-distinguished types. Where have all the glories gone?

Junior Circuit

Here we'll be most brief by taking Oakland and the Yankees. The only team that can upset the above are the Texas Rangers, but their pitching even with the Ferg is less than the A's. Baltimore will find Singleton to be more of a minus than they thought, and weakness in the pen and starting five will send them skidding downwards. The other teams are only worth discussing to most diehard American Baseball League nuts.

So there you have it. As always, our line is guaranteed for six months or 1944 games. In any case, we'll be back here in these pages next fall for the reckoning. In the meantime... PLAY BALL.



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Kasting: athlete of the year

Athletes honoured

by Ian Wong

Swimmer Bob Kasting took away the Forbes Trophy for the Men's Athlete of the Year Tuesday night as the Athletics Department held its annual men's intercollegiate sports awards reception at the Currie gym.

Kasting, selected as "the McGill student who has brought the most credit to the University by reason of his athletic achievements," won out over two other nominees, football quarterback Uldis Auders and hockey defenceman Bob O'Reilly. He has received numerous honours this past season, 'anchoring' the McGill Swim Team and setting a Canadian university record in the 100 yard butterfly event at this year's national championships.

For Kasting, however, it was a 'comeback' year as he had 'retired' from competitive swimming in 1972 after being a member of the Canadian National team since 1966 and swimming at Yale University on a scholarship.

"When competition starts turning into pressure," said Kasting, "then it's negative. You get to see a lot of the negative aspects of it when you're looking from outside."

Thus, this year was an opportunity for him to get back into competitive swimming at his own pace. "There really isn't any competitive pressure here," he continued, "but enough for the non-serious to the serious swimmer." He also said that it was a good time to start, eyeing participation in the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Also presented that night were all of the team awards including the most valuable player trophies for basketball, football, and hockey.

Cliff Bochner captured the Martlet Trophy for basketball, acting as a steady influence both on and off the court and being one of the team's leading scorers.

For Bochner too, it was also a comeback year having played for the Redmen two years ago but sitting out last season. Even

for this season, he had originally decided not to play until he was convinced by some teammates to at least come out for the try-outs. Said Bochner, "It was because of Butch (Staples, McGill's head coach) that I stayed, otherwise I wasn't going to play."

"It was enjoyable," he continued commenting on this season. "We didn't have the greatest talent around but we got as much as we could out of ourselves."

Football honours were taken by Ross Brooks, who, besides being MVP, also captured the Fred Wigle Memorial Trophy For Good Sportsmanship.

Brooks, who was one of the team's captains and an All-Canadian at the flanker position last year, was also injured for most of this past season. Despite this, he went on to star as a receiver for the Redmen as well as handle most of their punting duties and serve as a punt returner.

Said Brooks, "It's nice to



Harold Rosenberg

Alice Jefferies (left), winner of the Muriel V. Roscoe Award for proficiency and leadership in athletics, and Sarah Buck, who received the Dr. Gladys Bean Award for outstanding contribution to intramural athletics, with consideration also given to sportswomanship and enthusiasm.

receive awards but I think you have to see it from a perspective. There's a special significance to being recognized by your teammates."

Besides being a nominee for the Forbes Trophy, Bob O'Reilly was chosen as winner of the Bell Memorial Trophy as MVP for the Redmen hockey team.

Team captain and a first team all star in the league this season, O'Reilly, although a defenceman, was the third highest scorer for the Redmen. Injured for the first part of the season, his leadership evidently

played a role in the team's second half surge.

Other trophies presented included: in football, the Touchdown Trophy for most valuable lineman to Zoran Madon; the Obeck Trophy for most improved player shared by Francois Forte and Gary Kirchner; and the Dupre Memorial Trophy for rookie of the year to John Morgan.

Jim Sproule and Ed Bruton were selected as most improved players on the hockey team while Gord Oliver was named rookie of the year.

Redmen football: this year and next

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny

The year 1974 was a big year for Redmen football. It marked McGill's return to the Ontario football scene after a four year absence. Although McGill did not fare well against their inter-provincial rivals, the excitement of a renewal of the pre-budget cutback rivalries superseded the outcomes of the games.

Certainly, the atmosphere before the Ottawa and Toronto contests was unparalleled by other matches last season. It's obvious that Ontario teams are the top draws when it comes to fan attendance and support. As a result, if the Redmen can put together a competent football team, the future bodes well for the McGill football scene.

The 1974 Redmen football team finished the season with two wins and five losses. The victories included a last minute opening game, three touchdown splurges to upset the Loyola Warriors and a 41-0 blanking of the Bishop's Gaitsers. Needless to say, these represented the high points of the season.

The defeats included consecutive losses to Loyola, Toronto, and Ottawa universities by rather embarrassing margins, and a last minute squeaker against Bishop's.

Sparkling individual performances by Ross Brooks, Dis Auders, Don Cowie, John Morgan, and Gary Meyers highlighted the season for the Redmen. The names of Brooks,

Auders, and Morgan all appeared at the intercollegiate banquet last Tuesday night. Their value to the team will certainly show next year, when they will no longer be with the team.

As a matter of fact, Redmen coach Charlie Baillie has 14 spots to fill on the roster next year. Although the offensive and defensive backfields will be composed of entirely new faces, the offensive line will remain intact. That's good news for the team, since they will have gained one full year of experience after their coming together.

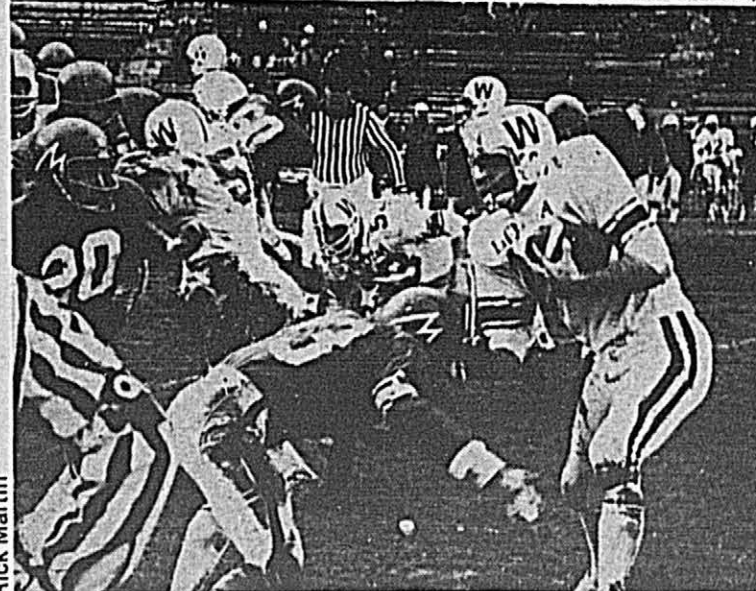
The offensive line settled, the Redmen are in search for quarterback and two running backs. The team has sent feelers all through Quebec and Ontario. The most promising prospects are halfback Tom Barbeau, star for Vanier last year, and highschool quarterback sensation Jim Rutke from Toronto. Should Barbeau and Rutke opt to attend McGill next season, things will be looking good in the Redmen camp.

In the meantime, one thing that is certain is the fact that McGill will be playing Bishop's and Loyola each twice and the Ontario teams of Ottawa, York, and Carleton next season. They will also play Ottawa in an exhibition game.

For those of you who are interested, the training camp for the McGill Redmen opens on August 25. It is open to all McGill students.



Rick Martin



Rick Martin

sports

Women's Sports Scene

Intercollegiate roundup

by Ivy Steinberg

McGill Women's intercollegiate program ended with the broken dreams of the Super-squaw ice hockey team as they lost in the finals March 4th to the Loyola Tommies. It was a year of rebuilding for McGill in many sports and the inexperience showed in the play-offs.

A combination of nervousness, off nights and just plain being outplayed was the cause of this loss. Although Googly Shake and a large rooting

section tried to pull the squaws together, it was just not there. An unknown addition almost caused the team to be called for too many players on the ice but the referee did not notice this future 'gaffer.'

The intercollegiate program gave to the players trips, games, hard practices, friends and much more. For this the coaches, managers and all others who were involved need to be thanked profusely. They were greatly appreciated.

Intramural festival

by Ivy Steinberg

The Festival was conducted on two different days; Friday night March 14th was Ice Hockey and Saturday March 22nd were the events in the gym.

Good spirit

McGill, Loyola and Universite de Montreal partook in the ice festivities. The spirit of intramurals was never more evident than in the game between U. de M. and McGill as the girls helped each other off the ice after frequent collisions with players or the boards due to the fact that many didn't know how to stop. The language difference could not deter the girls from enjoying themselves to the utmost. Both teams conducted themselves admirably both on and off the ice. It was a tribute to what intramurals is all about. U. de M. has invited McGill to play on their home grounds. One wishes one could say similar things about the Loyola team but their competitiveness went way past the line of friendliness and fun. Hopefully more universities will be able to field a team next year.

Saturday morning started off with some fast and furious team handball. This game? (battle) is a combination of basketball with a goalie and a soccer net. The bodies seemed to be flying

as much as the ball but when it all ended Loyola, U. de M. and McGill were all smiles over their lemonade and donuts.

Meanwhile...

At the same time as team handball, there was U. de M., U.Q.A.M., Laval, Bishop's and McGill playing Volleyball. Although there was a wide variation in abilities amongst the teams, the spirit prevailed as minor technicalities were sometimes overlooked.

In the afternoon it was basketball and badminton. On the basketball court things started happening before the opening jump. One of the McGill players was practising her lay-ups when she landed on the side of her foot and the cry went out for Sarah, a physical therapy student at McGill whose smile and helping hand is always around when needed. Keeping to the spirit of intramurals no winner was declared as the girls played for fun alone. A victory much greater than the most coveted trophy.

The festival ended this year's intramural program and thanks must go to Mary-Irene Parker whose advice was always there, to Jayne Reynett for running the program and to all the students and staff who participated.



1974-75 McGill Super Squaws Ice Hockey

Front row: [Left to right] Moira Brown, Michelle Hooper, Dawn Johannsen, Margaret Ford, Terry Ballantyne, Fern Waxman, Ivy Steinberg, Sue Paquette.
Back row: Pam Farmer, Cheryl King, Wendy Stack [Manager], Anne Patterson [Coach], Kathy White, Wendy Salisch, Sandy Gosnell, Gail Climon, Meredith Mazer.

Awards receptions

by Ivy Steinberg

The McGill University Athletics Board honoured over one hundred and forty women athletes at the Annual Awards Night, Friday March 21st. The highlight of the night was the presentation of the highest award for proficiency and leadership in athletics, the Muriel V. Roscoe Award which went to Alice Jeffries. Alice graduates from Physical Education this year after having participated on McGill's intercollegiate Diving, Skiing and Field Hockey teams. She was the enthusiastic Intramural Activities Co-Ordinator last year and during her stay at McGill she participated in more than ten intramural sports.

Most points

The Iveagh Munro Shield for the unit acquiring the most points in intramurals, was presented by Miss Munro, former Director of Women's

Athletics, to a representative of Unit Four (Physical and Occupational Therapy, Nursing and Medicine).

Sarah Buck, a Physical Therapy graduate-to-be, received the Dr. Gladys Bean Award for her great contribution to and leadership in the Intramural Program. The Gold 'high point' pin was also presented to her as well as to Laura Davis and Carol Evans. The Honour Roll for achievement in W.A.A. activities, the Jill (McMurtry) Terroux Memorial Award was earned by Sue Paquette and Marilyn Staines.

Other winners

Badminton Doubles Trophy—June Hendy and Peggy Gorman.
Pat Carson Novice Fencing Shield—Marcella Maughan.
George Tully Fencing Trophy—Becky Herrmann.
Dr. C.F. Martin Tennis Trophy—Susan Davis.

Basketball Class of 1904 Trophy—Education B captain Cheryl King.

Ice Hockey—Education captain Carol Ward.

Soccer Cup—P&O.T. captain Sue Long.

Volleyball Gail Budd Memorial Trophy—Education captain Corrine Champagne.

Fifteen people received silver charms, thirteen were given their key chains and fifty women made their 'letter' M.

After the presentations were finished, everyone helped themselves to some wine and cheese as they socialized with their fellow women athletes of 1974-75. Everyone enjoyed themselves tremendously although for those who were leaving, it was quite sad, but the rest of the group was eagerly awaiting next year. Good luck to all on your finals, and we hope to see all of you participating next year.



Back row [Left to Right]: Sandy Meredith, Sue Long, Sarah Buck, Sue Paquette, Marilyn Staines, Alice Jeffries. Front row: Carol Ward, Cheryl King, June Hendy, Peggy Gorman.

Basketball review

bylanWong

A team with no outstanding stars, a team that was predicted to finish right out of it, the McGill Redmen basketball team surprised all by ending up with an undisputed hold on third place.

True, there were games where they were bounced right into the court, and true, they only won one of the nine exhibition games played this season (the season opener). But the Redmen couldn't be accused of not playing exciting ball, even though it's ultimately the fans (the relative few who came) who are the only ones in a position to appreciate this. Otherwise, the near upsets only go down on the scoresheet as losses just like any other.

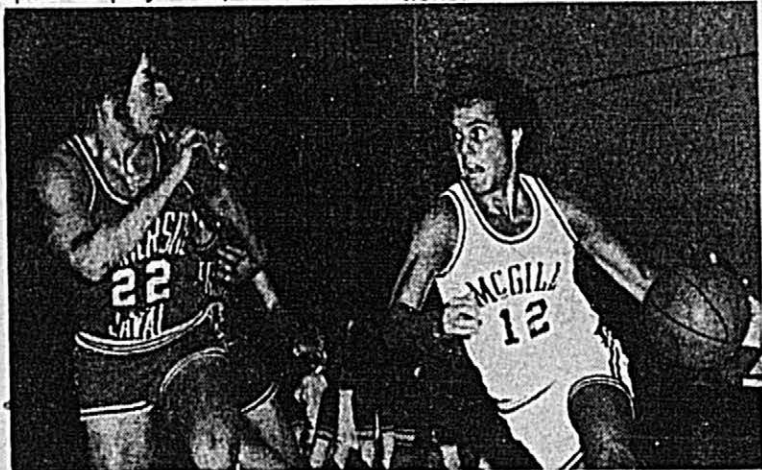
Balanced team

It was a team with balance, where any one player knew that he could be called and counted upon to play. Yes, there were

mainstays to the squad—Brisset, Bochner, Kassie, Sahimerdan, and McMillan—who started most of the games. But there was hardly a game where any of them or any other played the full 40 minutes. There was usually a constant flow from the bench, a flow which pulled one or two out of the fire for the Redmen.

Thus it was a team based on teamwork. And the brain behind it all was the coach, Butch Staples. Though it would not be like him to acknowledge this, many others did give credit when it was due. Perhaps the best testimony to this was the way the season turned out with what there was. As Staples put it himself, "We started out the season just trying to win a few games."

Needless to say, they exceeded their own expectations.



Cliff Bochner, winner of the Martlet Trophy as basketball MVP, shown here doing two of the things he does best: keeping possession of the ball and getting his picture taken.

Hockey replay

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny

Despite the fact that the 1974-75 Redmen hockey team was endowed with neither swift skates nor powerful shooting, it can be said that the squad used their one asset well: their size.

The Redmen were one of the biggest teams in a strong skating hockey league. They used discipline and intimidation to win more games than they should have with the talent they had. Indeed, what they had went far.

Strong leadership

With the leadership of allstars Bob O'Reilly, and Dave Brandt, along with strong efforts by Ron Perowne, Graham MacLachlan, Jean Dionne, Ed Bruton, Gord Oliver and Steve Mitchell, the team managed to upset the powerhouse Sir George and Loyola teams each once, as well as the totally dominating Bishop's, who they defeated on every try.

Their success can be strongly attributed to coach Herb Madill, who molded these boys into a pretty sound defensive team. McGill surprised a lot of people by being in the running for one of the top three spots with only two

weeks remaining on the schedule. An unfortunate collapse by the pucksters eliminated them from contention for third place, a position they reluctantly yielded to Sir George with only two games left.

Playoff with Loyola

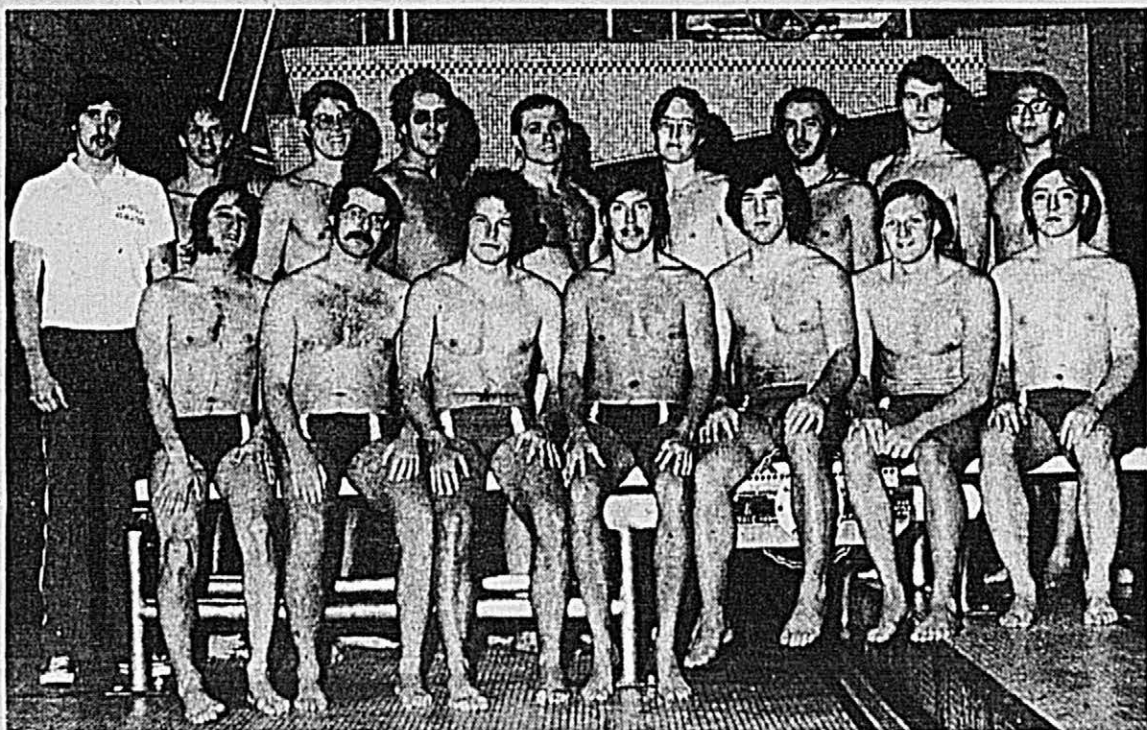
By finishing in fourth, they had to face Loyola in the first round of the playoffs. They finally bowed out in the game, after shutting out the Warriors in the first period, by a score of 9-1. The game was featured by a fight late in the second period involving Bob O'Reilly and a Loyola forward. Bob separated his shoulder during the altercation and when his shoulder popped, so did McGill's hopes for an upset.

Irregardless of the outcome, McGill impressed a lot of people last year with their hustle, desire, and teamwork. How well they'll do next year will depend on the new faces, since many of the key players on the team will be leaving. Whoever they get, you can be sure that next year's icemen will exhibit the hustle that was the trademark of this year's team.



1974-75 McGill Redmen Basketball Team

Standing [Left to right]: Lionel [Butch] Staples [Head Coach], Joe Twardowski [Trainer], Ralph Ludwig, Harald Ludwig, Peter Radman, Jeff Sahimerdan, Art McMillan, David Kassie, Archie Johnson [Manager], Rick Morgan [Assistant Coach].
Kneeling: Rolly Brisset, Joe Dylewski, Cliff Bochner, Tom Kovacs, Glen Newell.
Missing: Ben [The Secret Weapon] Borteck.



1974-75 McGill Swim Team.



1974-75 McGill Redmen Hockey Team



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every week, through exams and after ...
P.S. We'll be open this summer, too.

- Student Info Centre in the Union Bldg. — One more Week to Go! April 1st to the 4th, 10 am to 4 pm.
- M.B.S.U. Grad Party on April 6th, 7 o'clock at Bill Wong's Restaurant. Dinner and Dance with Hartford Baby Grande.
- The Graduates' Society presents Toby Tyler, April 5th and Oliver, April 19th, 11:00 and 1:30, Saturdays, in Leacock 132.
- The McGill Bookstore (1001 Sherbrooke St. W.) will be open Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 4 PM from April 1st to the 18th.
- El Cheapo Lunches at the Yellow Door Coffee House, noon to 2 PM weekdays, until the end of the term.
- Richard Hovanissian, Ph.D., UCLA will speak on "The Armenian Question: From Reform to Riddance", April 3rd, 8 PM in L219. Sponsored by the McGill Armenian and History Students' Societies.
- Hellenic Association Elections for the next year's executive will be held on April 2, Union Building, Rm. TBA.
- Athletics Recreational Facilities will be open weekdays 8:30 AM - 10:00 PM, and Saturdays 8:30 - 6:00 PM until the end of term.
- For Summer Session Art Courses in design, ceramics, graphics, drawing, painting, and art history consult the Summer Calendar, Rm. 105, F. Cyril James Bldg.



Enjoy Yourself....